CONFIDENTIAL

| 1 | STATE OF MINNESOTA DISTRICT COURT |
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| 2 | COUNTY OF RAMSEY SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT |
| 3 | |
| 4 | The State of Minnesota, |
| 5 | by Hubert H. Humphrey, III, |
| 6 | its attorney general, |
| 7 | and |
| 8 | Blue Cross and Blue Shield |
| 9 | of Minnesota, |
| 10 | Plaintiffs, |
| 11 | vs. File No. C1-94-8565 |
| 12 | Philip Morris Incorporated, R.J. |
| 13 | Reynolds Tobacco Company, Brown |
| 14 | & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, |
| 15 | B.A.T. Industries P.L.C., Lorillard |
| 16 | Tobacco Company, The American |
| 17 | Tobacco Company, Liggett Group, Inc., |
| 18 | The Council for Tobacco Research-U.S.A., |
| 19 | Inc., and The Tobacco Institute, Inc., |
| 20 | Defendants. |
| 21 | |
| 22 | DEPOSITION OF PETER P. ROWELL |
| 23 | Volume I, Pages 1 - 255 |
| 24 | |
| 25 | |
| | STIREWALT & ASSOCIATES |

P.O. BOX 18188, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55418 1-800-553-1953

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| 1 | (The following is the deposition of PETER | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | P. ROWELL, taken pursuant to Notice of Taking | | | | |
| 3 | Deposition, at the offices of Dorsey & Whitney, | | | | |
| 4 | Attorneys at Law, Minneapolis, Minnesota, commencing | | | | |
| 5 | at approximately 8:30 o'clock a.m., August 26, 1997. | | | | |
| 6 | APPEARANCES: | | | | |
| 7 | On Behalf of the Plaintiffs: | | | | |
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| 1 | On Behalf of Brown & Williamson Tobacco |
|----|---|
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| 1 | | PROCEEDINGS | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|
| 2 | | (Witness sworn.) | | |
| 3 | | PETER P. ROWELL | | |
| 4 | called as a witness, being first duly | | | |
| 5 | sworn, was examined and tesitifed as | | | |
| 6 | | follows: | | |
| 7 | | ADVERSE EXAMINATION | | |
| 8 | BY M | R. SILBERFELD: | | |
| 9 | Q. | Would you state your full name for the record. | | |
| 10 | A. | Peter Putnam Rowell. | | |
| 11 | Q. | Is it Dr. Rowell? | | |
| 12 | Α. | Yes. | | |
| 13 | Q. | Doctor, have you ever had your deposition taken | | |
| 14 | before? | | | |
| 15 | Α. | Yes. | | |
| 16 | Q. | Approximately how many times? | | |
| 17 | A. | Three times before. | | |
| 18 | Q. | Can you tell me the types of cases those were? | | |
| 19 | A. | First one was a long time ago in the Army on a | | |
| 20 | military case where I was an investigating officer on | | | |
| 21 | lost | equipment. And then I didn't do another | | |
| 22 | depo | sition until just recently in Louisville, two, | | |
| 23 | with | tobacco litigation. | | |
| 24 | Q. | Two depositions in Louisville | | |
| 25 | A. | Right. | | |

- 1 Q. -- in the last year?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. In what kinds of cases, sir?
- 4 A. These were for the Mississippi case, I guess,
- 5 and -- I cannot remember. One --
- They're two state cases, but I don't remember
- 7 which one.
- 8 Q. One --
- 9 A. Mississippi was probably one.
- 10 Q. You're not sure whether it was Mississippi or --
- 11 A. I'm not sure. I answered the question, but --
- 12 Q. In any event, there were two state cases?
- 13 A. Yeah.
- 14 Q. And when were those depositions, sir?
- 15 A. I don't remember the exact dates, but they were
- 16 this -- I think they were this year. They were
- 17 February something, April. I didn't --
- 18 Q. Certainly in 19 --
- 19 A. I could look it up here actually. I could look
- 20 here if you really want the dates.
- 21 Q. Just the month will do.
- 22 A. Yeah, all right. Probably should be on here.
- Okay. One was on March 26th.
- 24 Q. Does it indicate in your calendar which one that
- 25 was?

- 1 A. No.
- 2 Q. Okay. Just a deposition.
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. All right. And the other one?
- 5 A. May 7th.
- 6 Q. Any indication which one that was?
- 7 A. No. That was actually a telephone deposition,
- 8 so it was -- the deposing attorney was not present,
- 9 but --
- 10 It was the same attorney for both of them --
- 11 Q. Who was that?
- 12 A. -- that deposed me.
- 13 Anne Ritter.
- 14 Q. And in both those cases I take it you'd been
- 15 designated as an expert witness?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. And you had reports in both those cases?
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. Neither one?
- 20 A. No.
- 21 Q. Completely uncivilized.
- 22 What topics did you testify about in those
- 23 cases?
- 24 A. They asked me questions about the historical
- 25 review that I had written --

- 1 Q. The chapters --
- 2 A. -- with Dr. Carr.
- 3 Q. -- with Dr. Carr?
- 4 A. Right. And some questions about the tobacco
- 5 documents that I'd read.
- 6 Q. Anything else?
- 7 A. That's probably most of it. There may have been
- 8 a few questions just in general about my opinion
- 9 about nicotine and how it worked, but mostly it
- 10 was -- most of that's in the historical review
- 11 anyway.
- 12 Q. At the risk of repeating some of the things you
- 13 may already know about depositions, let me take a
- 14 moment and go over some of the ground rules we're
- 15 going to follow here for the next day or so, however
- 16 long we're together.
- 17 Together with my partners and associates, we
- 18 represent the State of Minnesota and Blue Cross Blue
- 19 Shield. You understand that?
- 20 A. Right.
- 21 Q. And this is a lawsuit against the tobacco
- 22 industry. You understand that?
- 23 A. Right.
- 24 Q. The deposition is part of that lawsuit, and even
- 25 though we're gathered in very informal surroundings

- 1 here in this conference room, the testimony that you
- 2 give today will have the same force and effect as if
- 3 you were testifying in a court of law. You
- 4 understand that?
- 5 A. Uh-huh, yes.
- 6 Q. And the oath you've taken is the same oath you
- 7 would take if you were to testify in court. Right?
- 8 A. Right.
- 9 Q. In order to make the day go and tomorrow go as
- 10 smoothly as possible, a couple of ground rules that
- 11 make depositions different than regular
- 12 conversation. One of them is the reporter can only
- 13 really take down one of us talking at a time. And
- 14 you'll probably be able to anticipate from the
- 15 beginning part of my question where the question is
- 16 going. I would ask you to pause and let me finish
- 17 the question before beginning your answer so that we
- 18 have a clear record of what I say and what you say.
- 19 Inevitably, since the reporter takes down
- 20 everything he hears in the order that he hears it, if
- 21 you jump in or if I jump in on one of your answers,
- 22 when we get the transcript of this proceeding, which
- 23 you'll have an opportunity to review and comment on,
- 24 you'll see a part of a question, a part of an answer,
- 25 the rest of the question, the rest of the answer, and

- 1 it will just be unusable. So if you would pause for
- 2 a moment, because counsel may also have comments they
- 3 want to make or objections they want to make; it will
- 4 make the proceeding go both more orderly and much
- 5 quicker actually. All right?
- 6 A. Okay.
- 7 Q. Don't answer a question you don't understand.
- 8 If I ask you a question which makes no sense to you,
- 9 please tell me so. It won't embarrass me, won't
- 10 upset me. I'll be happy to try to rephrase it. All
- 11 right?
- 12 A. Okay.
- 13 Q. Any questions about the deposition process at
- 14 all?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. Have you had an opportunity to talk to counsel
- 17 in preparation for the deposition?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And about how much time have you spent doing
- 20 that?
- 21 A. About an hour or two on Friday, and then we had
- 22 dinner last night, maybe a half an hour.
- 23 Q. Do you have a file that you've kept with regard
- 24 to your retention in this matter?
- 25 A. No, not -- not a file per se. I have the notes

- 1 that you've gotten --
- 2 Q. These --
- 3 A. -- or the documents, and I have papers that I've
- 4 kept and things like that, but I don't really have a
- 5 formal file.
- 6 Q. Okay. You have the papers that you've kept with
- 7 you?
- 8 A. No, they're in Louisville. These are research
- 9 articles that I've read, many of them referenced in
- 10 the historical review. Probably all of them.
- 11 Q. How did the historical review come to be
- 12 written?
- 13 A. I was contacted about two years ago, I guess, by
- 14 an individual who worked for some consulting firm and
- 15 asked if I would be interested in writing a review on
- 16 nicotine's actions, and since I know a lot about
- 17 nicotine, I -- I agreed to that. And later on --
- 18 I met him one time. Later on Michael Nims here
- 19 came into the process, I guess at the next meeting,
- 20 and told me a little bit about the -- they wanted
- 21 this historical review of what nicotine did from the
- 22 beginning of whenever we wanted to start, and put in
- 23 what we wanted to, and that's what they wanted. And
- 24 I said, "Well why do you need this?" And they said,
- 25 "Well we just want it."

- 1 So I was given very little direction, but I
- 2 agreed to do it, and I enlisted the help of a
- 3 colleague who's also a nicotine pharmacologist
- 4 because we obviously have a lot of other
- 5 responsibilities and we knew it would take a long
- 6 time to go back through the literature and take a lot
- 7 of this out, so we both cooperated on writing it.
- 8 Q. When you were contacted approximately two years
- 9 ago, you mentioned a consulting firm. Who was that?
- 10 A. It was Environmental Science or something and --
- 11 and the fellow's name was Golden, I think.
- 12 Q. And did you have an understanding as to who
- 13 Environmental Sciences was?
- 14 A. No, not at that time.
- 15 Q. Or who Golden was?
- 16 A. No.
- 17 Q. Did you learn later who they were?
- 18 A. I still don't really know how they were involved
- 19 in the process, no.
- 20 Q. What's the business of Environmental Sciences?
- 21 A. I guess they're a consulting firm of some kind
- 22 that's retained by different people, probably, in
- 23 this instance, one of the tobacco companies.
- 24 Q. Did you know --
- 25 A. I'm guessing that, but I don't know that.

- 1 Q. Okay.
- 2 A. I don't know really anything about the firm.
- 3 Q. Is that R. J. Golden? Are those the man's
- 4 initials or the person's initials?
- 5 A. I don't know. Again, that information is back
- 6 in Louisville. I have his card. But I don't
- 7 remember.
- 8 Q. And where is Environmental Sciences located?
- 9 A. I don't remember that. It's in the -- it's in
- 10 the South somewhere, but I don't remember.
- 11 Q. Is it called Environmental Risk Sciences?
- 12 A. That could --
- 13 That sounds right, yeah.
- 14 Q. And when you were first contacted about the
- 15 historical review, were you told anything about what
- 16 the purpose of that document would be?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 Q. Did you ask?
- 19 A. I think, yeah, we did ask, and we couldn't get a
- 20 straight answer, quite honestly. When we got into
- 21 the situation a little bit farther, they indicated
- 22 they wanted somebody to write this historical review,
- 23 and I brought up the fact that there must be people
- 24 who were already on salary that could look through
- 25 the information as well as I could and write it, and

- 1 they said, "Well we want somebody that's
- 2 disinterested to look at this information and write
- 3 the review." So we did not know exactly what the
- 4 purpose of the review was, except they wanted
- 5 somebody else to look at the history of nicotine and
- 6 find out what -- what had happened.
- 7 Q. Somebody else other than whom?
- 8 A. I guess somebody else other than -- than the
- 9 Environmental Risk people or people that were in the
- 10 tobacco company. I mean there's some good scientists
- 11 that keep up with the literature in the tobacco
- 12 company as well and they could have done it, and
- 13 that's what I said. I said, "You could certainly --
- 14 this isn't -- this isn't research where you need
- 15 expertise, you just need people that are familiar
- 16 with the subject." And they said they wanted to have
- 17 Dr. Carr and me do it. So --
- 18 Q. Has it been published?
- 19 A. No.
- 20 Q. Will it be, to your knowledge?
- 21 A. I don't know. We --
- 22 Right now a lot of the information is probably
- 23 not novel, except for maybe the last two chapters,
- 24 which are more the historical development of the
- 25 addiction hypothesis and our opinions on the

- 1 addiction hypothesis. Before that there had been
- 2 many excellent views on nicotine, through chapter
- 3 nine, and so I don't know that that would be
- 4 anything --
- 5 It's got a little bit of a different gist to it
- 6 in that we were trying to identify the very
- 7 breakthrough, I guess you'd say, things, the things
- 8 that really happened that made a difference, rather
- 9 than trying to come up to date on all the newest,
- 10 latest developments in nicotine. But right now we
- 11 have no plans to publish it.
- 12 Q. Has it been reviewed in a peer-review sense?
- 13 A. No.
- 14 Q. Is that planned?
- 15 A. Well I mean we'd probably --
- 16 Since this was kind of done on a contract basis,
- 17 I guess we'd have to get permission to do that. But
- 18 if we can get out from under all the work we're
- 19 doing, we might some day decide to do that. There
- 20 really is very little time now to put any effort in
- 21 to trying to make this a polished work where we --
- 22 where we're ready to send it off for peer review, the
- 23 last two chapters particularly, but I can see those
- 24 as being of interest and maybe publishable.
- 25 Q. Do you consider the historical review to be

- 1 proprietary to someone, either to Environmental Risk
- 2 Sciences or some tobacco company?
- 3 A. That's out of my expertise, but I guess if -- if
- 4 I --
- 5 You said do I consider it. I guess I would have
- 6 to check into whether it is or not because we didn't
- 7 write it -- we didn't write it on our own volition.
- 8 We wouldn't have done it without being contacted.
- 9 And money was put into a research foundation for the
- 10 review because we said, "Well we just can't do this
- 11 for free. It's going to take a lot of time." So we
- 12 didn't want to take the money personally, so we put
- 13 it in a research foundation. So somebody, I think,
- 14 thinks they paid for us to do it.
- 15 Q. All right. Was there a written agreement --
- 16 A. No written agreement.
- 17 Q. -- between you and the consulting firm --
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. -- or you and anyone --
- 20 A. No.
- 21 Q. -- with reference to the historical review?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. And money was paid for the work that was done.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And that money went into a research foundation?

- 1 A. Right.
- 2 Q. Which one?
- 3 A. At the University of Louisville. It's a
- 4 university research foundation for graduate student
- 5 stipends or buying supplies or things like that for
- 6 the department. The department chair has control of
- 7 the research foundation, but --
- 8 Q. What's it called?
- 9 A. It's called University of Louisville Research
- 10 Foundation.
- 11 Q. And what activities does it support?
- 12 A. Really any activities that have to do with
- 13 original research that's conducted at the university,
- 14 but -- but only --
- There are account numbers within that research
- 16 foundation, so this is in a -- in a subset of the
- 17 research foundation --
- 18 Q. What was the --
- 19 A. -- which --
- 20 Q. I'm sorry, go ahead.
- 21 A. -- which really is a departmental account, I
- 22 guess you'd say.
- 23 Q. The Department of Pharmacology?
- 24 A. Right.
- 25 Q. So there is a university-wide research

- 1 foundation.
- 2 A. Right. It's the -- it's the umbrella
- 3 organization over all of the money that comes in
- 4 through gifts or donations and things like that.
- 5 Q. And then within that there is an account for the
- 6 department that you're in.
- 7 A. Right, right.
- 8 Q. And these monies that were received for the work
- 9 done on the historical review went into the research
- 10 foundation earmarked for the department, --
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. -- in a sense?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. How many dollars were paid for the work done on
- 15 the historical review, approximately?
- 16 A. Approximately it's 20 to 30 thousand dollars, I
- 17 think.
- 18 Q. And describe for me, if you would, the process
- 19 that you and Dr. Carr --
- 20 Is it Dr. Carr?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. -- that you and Dr. Carr went through in order
- 23 to do the work that resulted in the finished product.
- 24 A. When we originally started, because this was
- 25 going to be a historical review, we were going to

- 1 organize it by chronological order starting in the
- 2 18 -- mid-1800s and working forward and talking about
- 3 advances that took place through that time. And we
- 4 actually submitted a proposal for an outline and said
- 5 this is the way we're going to proceed. And we
- 6 started to write it that way, but it soon became
- 7 evident that we really couldn't write it
- 8 chronologically because we'd have to go -- things
- 9 intertwined and -- and it was much better to organize
- 10 it by a subject area. So we went back and re --
- 11 redid what we'd already done and put it in one
- 12 subject area and carried that from the beginning
- 13 to --
- 14 Basically we figured when we thought there was
- 15 not more important information, then we started on
- 16 another subject area. And it developed into about
- 17 nine chapters, I think nine chapters.
- And then because I was interested in this,
- 19 originally I had been a little bit of an outspoken
- 20 person that I was not enthralled with the nicotine
- 21 addiction hypothesis, I put in the 10th chapter,
- 22 really, of my own volition.
- 23 Q. Which one is that?
- 24 A. Which is -- which is really a subjective
- 25 chapter, not so much on a historical view, but our

- 1 opinion on what the information in the previous
- 2 chapters tells us about whether nicotine is a drug of
- 3 dependence, and if so, what degree of dependence it
- 4 has, and is it -- should it be considered a drug of
- 5 addiction like cocaine, morphine, things like that.
- 6 Q. Is it fair to characterize that chapter as
- 7 editorial in nature?
- 8 A. Yes, I would say so.
- 9 Q. Getting back to how the building blocks of the
- 10 historical review were put together, --
- 11 A. Uh-huh?
- 12 Q. -- I take it that one step of it was sort of
- 13 classic research and gathering information.
- 14 A. Right.
- 15 Q. Okay. Who did that?
- 16 A. We did it.
- 17 Q. You and Dr. Carr.
- 18 A. Dr. Carr and I.
- 19 Q. Alone?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Any assistance from anyone else?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Research assistants, students, anything like
- 24 that?
- 25 A. Well I have a laboratory technician that would

- 1 go down and copy articles, but I would identify the
- 2 articles, since she'd sometimes write off her
- 3 interlibrary loans and books and things that we'd
- 4 come across. But --
- 5 Q. And in selecting the materials to consider, --
- 6 A. Uh-huh?
- 7 Q. -- what sources did you go to?
- 8 A. We made use of Index Medicus before it was
- 9 computerized, and then from 1966 when it became a
- 10 computer database we used the on-line Medline
- 11 searches. We also used the encyclopedic edition of
- 12 Larson & Silvette; it's a big compendium book of
- 13 nicotine and tobacco research, plus there are three
- 14 supplements, and we used two of the three
- 15 supplements. The only reason we didn't use the third
- 16 one is because we never could get ahold of it. But
- 17 we used that for some of the older historical work,
- 18 and then, where we could, we looked up some of the
- 19 important papers directly. Many of them we had to
- 20 get with an interlibrary loan.
- 21 Q. Did you draw on your own experience?
- 22 A. Yes, uh-huh.
- 23 Q. Did you interview anyone in connection with the
- 24 preparation of the historical review?
- 25 A. No.

- 1 Q. Did you look at any tobacco industry or tobacco
- 2 company documents in connection with the preparation
- 3 of the historical review?
- 4 A. No.
- 5 Q. Why not?
- 6 A. I didn't have any company documents when we
- 7 wrote the review.
- 8 Q. Did you ask anyone for them?
- 9 A. No. That -- we were --
- 10 In fact, we were asked to look at what was in
- 11 the public literature and look through --
- 12 It didn't occur to me to go to the industry
- 13 documents.
- 14 Q. Did you understand --
- 15 A. I mean that wasn't part of the charge.
- 16 Q. I interrupted you this time. I'm sorry.
- 17 Did you understand your charge to be limited to
- 18 the publicly available published work in Index
- 19 Medicus or the world medical literature?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. In preparing the historical review, did you have
- 22 any intellectual curiosity as to what one or more
- 23 tobacco companies knew about nicotine?
- 24 A. Well no -- no more so than I've had even before
- 25 we started to write the review. I mean we read the

- 1 paper and read some article in Time Magazine and
- 2 things like that, but I didn't associate this review
- 3 as much with the tobacco documents as I guess I came
- 4 to appreciate later of why we were doing it. At that
- 5 time I had not thought that we would be involved in
- 6 litigation or testimony or anything. I mean it was
- 7 never brought up that we would ever even see any
- 8 documents.
- 9 Q. The work in connection with the historical
- 10 review began approximately two years ago?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. 1995?
- 13 A. I think that's right, yeah.
- 14 Q. How long did it last?
- 15 A. Longer than we thought, but a year and a half or
- 16 so.
- 17 Q. And from the date, I gather it was in its
- 18 finished form earlier this year?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. February, March, something like that?
- 21 A. We had it pretty much together by the end of
- 22 1996. Had submitted all the individual --
- 23 We submitted things individually as they went
- 24 along. When one chapter was finished, we would send
- 25 it in, and then they would contribute the money to

- 1 the research foundation, and then we'd submit the
- 2 next chapter. And those chapters were all pretty
- 3 much put together. We hadn't -- we hadn't gone
- 4 through and checked the references to make sure the
- 5 years were right and the authors were right, things
- 6 like that, so we did a final reading and -- and
- 7 reprinted it out and put it together and sent it off
- 8 in February.
- 9 Q. Was the agreement between you and Dr. Carr on
- 10 the one hand and Environmental Risk Sciences on the
- 11 other that they would put money into the research
- 12 foundation on a per-chapter or per-section basis?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- MR. SILBERFELD: Go ahead.
- 15 A. Well we didn't --
- 16 As I say, the Environmental Risk firm wasn't
- 17 really involved in it after the initial contact.
- 18 Q. Ah. So they introduced you to someone.
- 19 A. They introduced me, yeah.
- 20 Q. To whom?
- 21 A. To Michael Nims.
- 22 Q. Okay.
- 23 A. Who then I dealt with after the second meeting,
- 24 I guess.
- 25 Q. And was it to Mr. Nims that you submitted the

- 1 chapters?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. So from and after the time of the original
- 4 introduction, the consulting firm was really out of
- 5 the picture.
- 6 A. Yes. That's why I said I never met Mr.
- 7 Golden --
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. -- more than the first time.
- 10 Q. All right.
- 11 A. And I don't remember much about the firm.
- 12 Q. And then once you met Mr. Nims, your contact was
- 13 really with him --
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. -- both in terms of the financial aspect as well
- 16 as the submission of chapters and so forth.
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. All right. Was it in fact the case that you
- 19 submitted the chapters one at a time?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And who did you submit the chapters to?
- 22 A. Mr. Nims.
- 23 Q. And did he review and comment on them?
- 24 A. No.
- 25 Q. Do you know whether he ever offered any

- 1 suggestions of an editorial nature?
- 2 A. We talked about what we meant when we said
- 3 certain things and -- later on when the whole thing
- 4 was together. As we submitted them, he never -- he
- 5 never really commented on it at all. But --
- 6 Q. Going along.
- 7 A. Going along.
- 8 Q. At the end when the entire piece was put
- 9 together, there was a discussion about that?
- 10 A. Right.
- 11 Q. Give me the substance of that conversation.
- 12 A. There were lots of little conversations. There
- 13 wasn't really any -- it's hard to remember. We -- we
- 14 talked about what --
- I used the word "compulsive" behavior in there,
- 16 that cigarette smoking is compulsive. What do we
- 17 mean by the word "compulsive?"
- "Is that the word you want to use?
- 19 "Yes.
- 20 "What is addiction? Are you clear with your
- 21 definition of addiction?" Things like that. But
- 22 we --
- 23 He didn't review it or make any -- make any
- 24 suggestions that we didn't think were worthwhile.
- 25 Q. As a result of any comment made by Mr. Nims, was

- 1 anything deleted from the historical review --
- 2 A. No.
- 3 Q. -- or added to it?
- 4 A. We changed some things in the historical review
- 5 as a result not of -- as a result of things that he
- 6 asked us to think about.
- 7 Q. Such as?
- 8 A. One thing I can remember is we were debating
- 9 about --
- 10 We didn't want to make up our own definition of
- 11 addiction because there are definitions of addiction,
- 12 and we had looked at the DSM IIIR and DSM IV, and Dr.
- 13 Carr and I were a little dissatisfied, but we said
- 14 okay, there are nine points in the DSM IIIR and seven
- 15 in the DSM IV, and maybe we can use those in
- 16 addiction. And we talked a little bit about the
- 17 Surgeon General, and I remember we had a discussion
- 18 about the Surgeon General's definitions, which are
- 19 three points, compulsive drug use, drug reinforced
- 20 behavior, and psychoactive effects, and they were new
- 21 and a lot of people were using those, and I said
- 22 well, if we were going to stick with a definition,
- 23 we'd use that definition.
- 24 That's probably one of the only things that we
- 25 maybe thought about longer and decided that probably

- 1 the Surgeon General's 1988 three points was as good
- 2 or better than the DSM IV definitions. We could
- 3 have --
- 4 I don't think that really made a difference
- 5 because I don't think nicotine satisfies either one
- 6 for addiction as a drug.
- 7 Q. So for purposes of the historical review, you
- 8 accept the Surgeon General's 1988 definition of
- 9 addiction?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And in your opinion, does nicotine satisfy that
- 12 definition?
- 13 A. No.
- 14 Q. Why not?
- 15 A. Because there's no evidence of compulsive drug
- 16 use. I can't think of a single example where anyone
- 17 compulsively uses nicotine.
- 18 Q. How about cigarettes?
- 19 A. They're smoking cigarettes.
- 20 Q. Right.
- 21 A. They're not using nicotine. So --
- 22 Q. Well do you regard smoking as a compulsive
- 23 behavior?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. All right. Let's just, since we're here, in no

- 1 particular order, talk about the three elements of
- 2 the Surgeon General's definition in '88. The first
- 3 is?
- 4 A. The first is compulsive drug use, and it
- 5 specifically says --
- I don't have it with me, but it's talking about
- 7 use of drugs.
- 8 Q. I have it with me.
- 9 A. Oh
- 10 A. The title right above that, those three points,
- 11 says something about --
- 12 Q. I'm on the wrong page.
- Oh, here we go. Let me just show you this page,
- 14 it's page seven, --
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. -- where it says "Criteria."
- 17 A. For drug dependence.
- 18 Q. Okay. Is that what you were referring to?
- 19 A. Yes. There's nothing in there about behavior.
- 20 Q. So the first --
- 21 There's three primary criteria and then
- 22 additional criteria.
- 23 A. Right.
- 24 Q. We're agreed about that; aren't we?
- 25 A. Right.

- 1 Q. The first is highly controlled or compulsive
- 2 use.
- 3 A. Right.
- 4 Q. The second is psychoactive effects.
- 5 A. Right.
- 6 Q. And the third is drug reinforced behavior.
- 7 A. Right.
- 8 Q. With respect to cigarette smoking, do you have
- 9 an opinion as to whether that is a highly controlled
- 10 behavior?
- 11 A. I would probably say that's a highly controlled
- 12 behavior, yes.
- 13 Q. And I think you've already said it's a
- 14 compulsive behavior.
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And do components of cigarettes have
- 17 psychoactive effects?
- 18 A. Very mild psychoactive effects, but I would
- 19 agree they do.
- 20 Q. And one of those components is nicotine?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And there are others?
- 23 A. Probably.
- 24 Q. How many psychoactive compounds are there in
- 25 cigarettes, as far as you understand?

- 1 A. Well the only one I'm clear about is nicotine.
- 2 There are other compounds that are nicotine-like
- 3 compounds that have psychoactive effects. Probably
- 4 many of the compounds could be demonstrated to have
- 5 psychoactive effects, but I'm not sure, in
- 6 concentrations that cigarette smokers are exposed to,
- 7 that they would have them at those levels. So
- 8 there's a difference --
- 9 It has to do with concentration, really. A lot
- 10 of things will have psychoactive effects.
- 11 Q. And is cigarette smoking, in your opinion, a
- 12 drug reinforced behavior?
- 13 A. Yes. The third one is the one I agree with the
- 14 most; the second one marginally; the first one not at
- 15 all.
- 16 Q. Okay. Tell me why you disagree with the first
- 17 criteria, that having been highly controlled or
- 18 compulsive use.
- 19 A. Because it's not a highly controlled or
- 20 compulsive drug dependence, which is --
- 21 That says "Criteria" for drug dependence, and I
- 22 don't agree that people are smoking cigarettes solely
- 23 for the effects of nicotine.
- 24 Q. They smoke cigarettes for other reasons.
- 25 A. They smoke cigarettes largely because they have

- 1 behavioral conditioning, compulsive behavior.
- 2 There's a lot of behaviors that are very compulsive,
- 3 hard to stop, that have nothing to do with drugs, and
- 4 I think cigarette smoking fits those kinds of
- 5 criteria much better than it does trying to smoke
- 6 just to get nicotine. So it's not a drug dependence,
- 7 in my opinion.
- 8 Q. And is that view that you just expressed, in
- 9 your estimation, generally accepted within the
- 10 medical and scientific community?
- 11 A. Interestingly, if you look at the published
- 12 information that's not the view, but I have had
- 13 conversations with many people and almost everybody
- 14 agrees that there's a large behavioral component to
- 15 cigarette smoking, and I think the disagreement among
- 16 people is the contribution of the behavioral part to
- 17 the nicotine delivery part. And so that's a --
- 18 that's an area of disagreement. But there are many
- 19 people that I have spoken to who agree that behavior
- 20 is obviously a component; it's just how big that
- 21 component is compared to the nicotine.
- 22 Q. Sure.
- 23 Putting aside conversations that you've had
- 24 either in professional meetings or --
- 25 A. Right.

- 1 Q. -- over a drink or wherever, a fair assessment
- 2 of the world medical literature on the subject is
- 3 that your opinion is out of the mainstream on this
- 4 subject. Fair?
- 5 A. For the organizations, the AMA, the Surgeon
- 6 General's report, that's true, but there have been a
- 7 number of publications of individual scientists. But
- 8 then you'd say all of us are out of the mainstream.
- 9 But there are a number of people that have written
- 10 that cigarette smoking is not a drug addiction, it's
- 11 not properly classified as a drug addiction. In fact
- 12 I have a couple of the references in the review.
- 13 Q. We'll talk about them.
- 14 A. Okay.
- 15 Q. Getting back to the historical review and its
- 16 creation, --
- 17 A. Uh-huh.
- 18 Q. -- to your knowledge, did anyone other than Mr.
- 19 Nims receive and review the chapters as they were
- 20 submitted by you and Dr. Carr?
- 21 A. Not to my knowledge.
- 22 Q. Have you ever had any contact with a person
- 23 named -- the last name is McElveen,
- 24 M-c-capital-E-l-v-e-e-n?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. And who is that?
- 2 A. I think he accompanied Mr. Golden, or it may
- 3 have been Mr. Nims on the second meeting we had, when
- 4 we first started talking about writing the review.
- 5 Q. And did you have an understanding as to who Mr.
- 6 McElveen was?
- 7 A. I knew he was an attorney, but I don't remember
- 8 that I --
- 9 I think I probably remember at the time that he
- 10 worked for one of the tobacco companies. I can't
- 11 remember which. And I have not met him since, so
- 12 it's been a year and a half. But I had one meeting
- 13 with him.
- 14 Q. And what happened in that meeting?
- 15 A. It was just a follow-up of why they wanted the
- 16 review written and what they -- what they wanted us
- 17 to focus on, which was the historical aspects of
- 18 nicotine. Really, what I said, there was no --
- 19 You know, my questioning about "Do you really
- 20 want to spend all this time going back through the
- 21 literature?
- 22 "Yes.
- "Why you want to do it?
- "Well we just want you to do it."
- 25 MR. NIMS: Just to make sure the record is

- 1 accurate, obviously Dr. Rowell's recollection is
- 2 whatever it is, but Mr. McElveen is also a partner at
- 3 Jones Day. He does not in fact work for a tobacco
- 4 company.
- 5 THE WITNESS: Oh, I didn't know that.
- 6 (Discussion off the record.)
- 7 BY MR. SILBERFELD:
- 8 Q. After your first meeting with Mr. McElveen, did
- 9 he have any role, as far as you know, in the review
- 10 and comment and final prep of the historical review?
- 11 A. Not as far as I know.
- 12 Q. Earlier we talked about a final chapter that was
- 13 really editorial in nature. Is that the ninth
- 14 chapter, or is there some later chapter that I don't
- 15 have? Because mine ends at nine.
- 16 A. Oh, it is nine. Yes.
- 17 Q. Okay.
- 18 A. That's the chapter.
- 19 Q. So is the most recent version of it the February
- 20 19th draft?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. All right. Thanks.
- 23 A. Yeah. We had originally decided --
- 24 It doesn't matter, but our purpose and scope was
- 25 in the very first draft chapter one, so there were 10

- 1 chapters, but that turned out to just being kind of
- 2 an introduction, so we didn't put a chapter number on
- 3 it, so everything was renumbered. So I was thinking
- 4 in the old -- old numbers.
- 5 Q. Okay. When were you first contacted about being
- 6 an expert witness in this or any tobacco litigation?
- 7 A. At the end of 1996, probably November or
- 8 something like that.
- 9 Q. By whom?
- 10 A. Mr. Nims.
- 11 Q. And at that time what did he ask you to do?
- 12 A. He said that they would be giving us tobacco
- 13 documents from the tobacco companies and that we
- 14 would -- should read them and really do two things:
- 15 see if there was any important or breakthrough
- 16 information that was contained in those documents
- 17 that wasn't already known in the public literature,
- 18 and if that was of sufficient quality to have been
- 19 published in a peer-review journal.
- 20 Q. And anything else that he asked you to do at
- 21 that point?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Were you asked at the time of your first contact
- 24 about being an expert witness by Mr. Nims to express
- 25 any opinions of any kind?

- 1 A. Well just those two opinions about what we read
- 2 in the documents.
- 3 Q. Did you understand --
- 4 A. And --
- 5 Q. I'm sorry.
- 6 A. -- I'm not sure that we were aware at the time
- 7 that we would be an expert witness. Again, having
- 8 been the first experience here, we were just asked to
- 9 go through the documents and make those two
- 10 determinations, and again, we didn't really know
- 11 where that would end up. We would go through and
- 12 make --
- 13 That's why I took a lot of notes, because I
- 14 wanted to make sure that if I saw anything, I would
- 15 have an indication of it. So when you said "expert
- 16 witness," I don't know that at that point it was
- 17 clear to me that I would be an expert witness
- 18 anywhere.
- 19 Q. At some point in time did you agree to be
- 20 designated as an expert witness?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And when was that?
- 23 A. That was earlier this year, probably February.
- 24 Q. And at that time did you have an understanding
- 25 that you would be asked to express certain opinions?

- 1 A. Right.
- 2 Q. And what were those opinions?
- 3 A. Well where I would be asked to express an
- 4 opinion on expert testimony would be the actions of
- 5 nicotine, and what -- what I considered novel or
- 6 important information in tobacco documents, and was
- 7 it of sufficient quality to be published. So in
- 8 addition to the tobacco documents, we would be called
- 9 as an expert witness on the -- on the actions of
- 10 nicotine in the body. There are kind of two parts to
- 11 it.
- 12 Q. So the actions of nicotine, --
- 13 A. Right.
- 14 Q. -- and then the other two things you were asked
- 15 to look at in late 1996, --
- 16 A. Right.
- 17 Q. -- those being whether there was anything
- 18 important in the tobacco documents, and whether the
- 19 things in the documents were of sufficient quality to
- 20 be publishable; right?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Anything else?
- 23 A. No.
- 24 Q. And after early 1997, did the scope of your
- 25 expert testimony change in any way, either expand or

- 1 contract, from the three topics we've talked about?
- 2 A. No. That's -- up to this point, that's pretty
- 3 much my understanding of what my expertise is.
- 4 Q. And is it your judgment, Dr. Rowell, that the
- 5 historical review really represents your opinion and
- 6 your point of view on the actions of nicotine?
- 7 A. Yes. I mean much of the historical review,
- 8 obviously, is work that I didn't do and I'm not --
- 9 it's not in my area specifically of expertise even
- 10 though it's about nicotine, like electroconvulsive
- 11 activity and things like that. But we rely on the
- 12 expertise of the other people that have done the
- 13 work.
- 14 Q. Going back to 1995 --
- 15 A. Uh-huh?
- 16 Q. -- when you were first contacted about doing a
- 17 historical review, the Environmental Sciences entity
- 18 contacted you and asked you to consider whether you
- 19 would write such a paper.
- 20 A. Right.
- 21 Q. Did you agree right off to do it?
- 22 A. No. This was a phone conversation. We -- I
- 23 just got a telephone call.
- 24 Q. Uh-huh.
- 25 A. And I really wanted to know a little bit more

- 1 about it and what they wanted and how long it would
- 2 take. And subsequently they came to Louisville and
- 3 we had a longer conversation about it where I asked
- 4 some of these questions about, you know, is this
- 5 going to take a lot of time and why did they want me
- 6 to do it. And I enlisted the help of Dr. Carr right
- 7 away and we both met. So probably by that meeting,
- 8 though, I felt confident that we could do it, it's
- 9 just whether we wanted to do it, had the time to do
- 10 it.
- 11 Q. The meeting at Louisville, was that with Mr.
- 12 Golden and Mr. McElveen?
- 13 A. I think it was.
- 14 Q. And you were there?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And Dr. Carr was there?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Anyone else?
- 19 A. I can't remember. I don't think so. I mean I
- 20 don't know whether Mr. Nims was there at that time
- 21 but I don't think he was. He may have been. He
- 22 became involved soon, but I don't remember it was
- 23 that very first meeting or not.
- 24 Q. Soon thereafter --
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. -- if not at that meeting.
- 2 A. Right.
- 3 Q. Okay. And did you ever get a satisfactory
- 4 answer to the question of why they wanted you to do
- 5 it, other than they wanted you to do it?
- 6 A. No, although I developed my own answer to the
- 7 question. But they've never given me the answer.
- 8 Q. What's your answer?
- 9 A. Well I think they wanted me to do it because
- 10 they had in mind that they would eventually show me
- 11 tobacco documents to see whether there were in fact
- 12 information in there that wasn't already in the
- 13 public literature. But when we wrote the review we
- 14 had no idea that that's what -- and I'm not even
- 15 sure, I'm just -- I'm just surmising that that was --
- 16 they were interested in getting somebody that was not
- 17 connected with the tobacco industry, had not had
- 18 funding from the tobacco industry, to look at
- 19 nicotine and make an objective, considered,
- 20 reasonable assessment of whether the information in
- 21 the tobacco documents really was new information and
- 22 publishable information, the two things that they
- 23 really asked me to look at.
- 24 Q. You make a point in your report early on where
- 25 you say, "I have never received any research grants

- 1 from tobacco industry sources or been provided with
- 2 any financial rewards or personal income from the
- 3 tobacco industry." Why is that important to you?
- 4 A. Because a lot of the people that I've talked to,
- 5 I think their immediate question is, "Has this work
- 6 been funded by the tobacco industry?" And for some
- 7 reason a lot of people make a big deal about that.
- 8 When we look at the -- at scientific meetings at
- 9 things, whether -- if that was tobacco-funded
- 10 research, they look askance at it and maybe they
- 11 suppress some of the findings or something like
- 12 that. Also, some of the other people that I know
- 13 have said, "Well, you know, I've had many years of
- 14 funding by the tobacco industry, so my opinion may
- 15 not be considered appropriate in a court, "things
- 16 like that.
- 17 So I wanted to make the point that really I have
- 18 no axe to grind here. I'm not on an agenda or
- 19 vendetta or anything for either side. So I'm just
- 20 expressing my opinion in an objective and reasonable
- 21 way.
- 22 Q. That particular statement in the report about
- 23 not having received grant money or personal income
- 24 was really intended by you, was it not, to eliminate
- 25 the notion of bias from your opinions?

- 1 A. Yes. I mean some people read bias into where
- 2 you get the funding from. Personally I really don't,
- 3 because I think there are very good scientists that
- 4 have done good work supported by the tobacco
- 5 industry, and I've looked at that, and their result
- 6 is the same as anybody else's. But not everybody
- 7 does that, I have found out, over the years.
- 8 Q. When you say that you have never received any
- 9 research grants from tobacco industry sources, I take
- 10 it that that was a true statement at the time you
- 11 wrote it roughly in July of this year.
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Okay. How would you characterize the money that
- 14 was paid for the historical review?
- 15 A. Well I haven't received those as research
- 16 grants. I mean I haven't written grants or received
- 17 grants for any research, and none of the money that
- 18 has gone into that review has been spent for me or
- 19 anything. So --
- 20 Q. Is it true that it was money spent by someone,
- 21 ostensibly the tobacco company, --
- 22 A. Uh-huh.
- 23 Q. -- to have you and Dr. Carr do research?
- 24 A. Not necessarily.
- MR. NIMS: Objection.

- 1 Q. What was the purpose of the money then?
- 2 A. The purpose of the money is just so we wouldn't
- 3 be doing this for free. I mean it may be that that
- 4 research money is spent for graduate-student stipends
- 5 that don't even work for me. The department chair
- 6 has the authority to disburse funds and he has used
- 7 some of the money to support some secretarial help in
- 8 the office. But I really couldn't see writing this
- 9 review just with no compensation anywhere, so we
- 10 asked for that money to be put in the research
- 11 foundation.
- 12 Q. And the money that was put in was to pay for
- 13 your labor and that of Dr. Carr and perhaps your
- 14 assistant.
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Okay. So it was money received for labor
- 17 provided and services rendered by you and Dr. Carr.
- 18 A. Yes. But we didn't receive it.
- 19 Q. Not personally.
- 20 A. Right. Or --
- 21 Q. It went into the research foundation.
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Okay. But it was money that was received by the
- 24 university and your department as a result of your
- 25 agreement with Environmental Sciences, and I take it

- 1 Mr. Nims and maybe his colleague.
- 2 A. Yes. It's really money that's in the
- 3 university. Any interest that accrues goes to the
- 4 university. They could -- they could take that
- 5 account tomorrow and say -- and -- and the department
- 6 chair could, the president of the university could.
- 7 I mean I don't have control of that money. I have,
- 8 I'm sure, hopefully, input into how it's spent, but
- 9 that's not even in writing. I mean they could in
- 10 fact decide that they want to buy a new instrument
- 11 for the toxicology lab with that money.
- 12 Q. And that process, that is, the payment of money
- 13 for the work done by you and Dr. Carr --
- 14 A. Uh-huh?
- 15 Q. -- in terms of this historical review, that
- 16 process is no different than the NIH, for example,
- 17 giving you money or granting you money to do some
- 18 sort of research. That money also goes into the
- 19 university; true?
- 20 A. Well no, because that money goes into an account
- 21 that I have signature authority for and that's for my
- 22 research and that really couldn't be spent for
- 23 anything else. That has to be justified, because NIH
- 24 gave that for my research and I can't go out and do
- 25 something else with it. So I see -- and I -- you

- 1 know, I applied for that money and wrote a grant for
- 2 that money. I see it a little differently than a
- 3 research grant.
- 4 Q. All right.
- 5 A. So --
- 6 Q. Would you characterize the money that was paid
- 7 for the historical review as a financial award?
- 8 A. An award? Not really. It was a financial
- 9 contribution I guess. I don't know what you mean by
- 10 "award," I guess is what --
- 11 Q. As you use the word in your report. Here, let
- 12 me just show you.
- 13 A. Okay. I have never had any --
- "Financial awards," okay.
- 15 Q. As you use that term.
- 16 A. Yeah. I didn't remember that word. But I
- 17 probably wouldn't characterize that as a financial
- 18 award.
- 19 Q. You would not.
- 20 A. Yeah. Because to me that would be something
- 21 that I solicited myself, went out and tried to to
- 22 obtain, like a grant.
- 23 Q. It is often the case in your writings that you
- 24 acknowledge the source of funding; --
- 25 A. Uh-huh.

- 1 Q. -- true?
- THE REPORTER: Your answer?
- THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 4 Q. One of the ground rules I didn't cover. You
- 5 have to answer out loud. All right?
- 6 Do you anywhere in the historical review
- 7 acknowledge the source of funding of this document?
- 8 A. No. But if that was published, we would.
- 9 Q. And what would you say?
- 10 A. Well I'd have to investigate where that money
- 11 came from. I mean that --
- 12 I don't even know. I have not seen the checks
- 13 that were sent. All I know is the departmental
- 14 administrator says that the money has appeared. When
- 15 I sent a letter in saying, "We request this much
- 16 money be sent to the research foundation," she would
- 17 tell me weeks later, "Well the money was sent to the
- 18 research foundation." So I don't know --
- I assume it came from a law firm, but I haven't
- 20 seen the check because it didn't go to me, it went
- 21 to -- it went to our departmental administrator, who
- 22 deposited it in the account.
- 23 Q. Has all the money that was due to be paid been
- 24 paid, as far as you know?
- 25 A. As far as I know.

- 1 Q. And that was pursuant --
- 2 A. On this that's true, yes.
- 3 Q. On the historical review alone --
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. -- is all we're talking about.
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. And the mechanism by which the money would be
- 8 received by the university is you would write someone
- 9 a note or a letter saying, "We finished chapter
- 10 five. Kindly send a check in the amount of X."
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Okay. And that was directed to whom in each
- 13 case?
- 14 A. Mr. Nims.
- 15 Q. And he was faithful to his agreement, I take it?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Okay. Good. Happy to find that out.
- 18 When you were first asked to act in an
- 19 expert-witness capacity, did you agree right away or
- 20 did you think about it for a time?
- 21 A. I think I agreed right away on the expert
- 22 witness.
- 23 Q. Why?
- 24 A. I consider myself very knowledgeable about
- 25 nicotine. I -- I feel that I'm competent to discuss

- 1 nicotine's actions. I read a lot of the documents
- 2 and I feel quite confident in my -- in my opinion,
- 3 and I don't have any problem with appearing as an
- 4 expert witness for certain aspects of the case.
- 5 Q. When you were contacted at the end of 1996 by
- 6 Mr. Nims, you had been told that you would be given a
- 7 set of documents; right?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And these were tobacco industry documents or
- 10 company documents?
- 11 A. Right.
- 12 Q. And did those appear?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. And did you look at them?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And tell me the brackets of the time period when
- 17 you looked at those documents.
- 18 A. The time period that the documents covered --
- 19 Q. No.
- 20 A. -- or the time period that I spent?
- 21 Q. The last.
- 22 A. Okay. I think we received those documents in
- 23 November or early December, and from then right up to
- 24 the present time as I have received documents we've
- 25 read the documents and looked at them. Dr. Carr has

- 1 received some, I received some.
- 2 Q. So Dr. Carr was involved in this process as
- 3 well?
- 4 A. Yes. And I don't know what documents he's
- 5 received, but I know he --
- 6 In the initial batches we received one -- well,
- 7 a big stack of documents that we both read over
- 8 Christmas.
- 9 Q. Is there a reason both you and Dr. Carr were
- 10 involved in the document review, as far as you
- 11 understood it?
- 12 A. I don't know what the reason is. I learned that
- 13 we were --
- 14 I'm aware that we were considered fungible in
- 15 certain instances, but --
- 16 Q. We all are.
- 17 A. That's not a word we use in science very often.
- 18 Q. Decribe --
- 19 A. We were --
- 20 Q. I'm sorry. Yeah.
- 21 A. We were involved more in those initial
- 22 documents. We kind of separated a little bit.
- 23 Because I don't know what he's received and I haven't
- 24 told him when I receive a batch of documents. I mean
- 25 I've been told to read these documents and I haven't

- 1 given them to him, so --
- 2 But initially we received one set and we shared
- 3 them. They were big stacks, though; we didn't get
- 4 two of everything.
- 5 Q. That was really going to be my next question to
- 6 you.
- 7 A. Yeah.
- 8 Q. When the first stack came, whatever it consisted
- 9 of, --
- 10 A. Uh-huh?
- 11 Q. -- was there one set or two sets of the same
- 12 thing, or what?
- 13 A. There was one set of the documents.
- 14 Q. And did you and Dr. Carr look at the entire set
- 15 serially, you looked at them first or he looked at
- 16 them first, and then they went to the other person?
- 17 A. He took part, I took part, and then we switched
- 18 and eventually we got through all of them, both of
- 19 us.
- 20 Q. Okay. And did you and he discuss your review of
- 21 the documents?
- 22 A. Not in any formal manner. We probably had some
- 23 call conversations about something, but we've never
- 24 sat down and had discussions on the documents.
- 25 Q. And then after that initial batch of documents

- 1 came and was reviewed by both of you, further
- 2 documents came.
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And were those --
- Were the next set of documents, whatever they
- 6 consisted of, reviewed by both of you?
- 7 A. I can't remember. I'm not sure that he
- 8 looked -- I know he hasn't looked at all the
- 9 documents I looked at recently, but I can't remember
- 10 if it was the second set or the third set where we
- 11 separated. We received documents a half a dozen
- 12 times or more, notebooks of information and things
- 13 like that, boxes, stacks sometimes, just a few.
- 14 Q. And at some point in time the process of having
- 15 both of you look at the same pieces of paper stopped
- 16 as far as you understand it?
- 17 A. Well he may have been receiving documents also.
- 18 I mean maybe the same ones.
- 19 Q. You just don't know.
- 20 A. I just don't know what he's looked at. But I
- 21 have not given him the documents that I've looked
- 22 at --
- 23 Q. Okay.
- 24 A. -- recently.
- 25 Q. And that's been true for how many deliveries of

- 1 documents to you?
- 2 A. Four or five probably.
- 3 Q. When was the last time you got a set of
- 4 documents before today?
- 5 A. About two or three weeks ago.
- 6 Q. And have those been looked at?
- 7 A. I've got three notebooks, I've looked at one of
- 8 the three. I just have not had time to look at the
- 9 other two. But they were black notebooks about two
- 10 inches thick or something each.
- 11 Q. And I take it that your purpose in looking at
- 12 these was to answer the two questions that you told
- 13 us about earlier?
- 14 A. That's been the focus of all my work on looking
- 15 at the documents.
- 16 Q. Is there anything meaningful or important in
- 17 them, and is it of sufficient quality to be
- 18 published.
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And with respect to your document review, did
- 21 you make notes?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Describe the method of your note-taking.
- 24 A. I took a piece of paper and just, in pencil,
- 25 jotted down information as I read the document. And

- 1 I usually finished that up, almost every case, on the
- 2 front side of one piece of paper, which is what is in
- 3 this notebook.
- 4 Q. Let me take a look at it.
- 5 A. Sure.
- 6 Q. Stole the binder from someplace?
- 7 A. Yeah.
- 8 Q. Okay. You've handed me a three-ring binder that
- 9 contains pages of handwritten notes with tabs that
- 10 say B.A.T., LOR --
- 11 Is that for Lorillard?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. PM is for Philip Morris?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And RJR for Reynolds?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Are these notes all the notes in existence with
- 18 respect to your review of tobacco company documents?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And as to these documents that you reviewed,
- 21 were all of them furnished to you by counsel?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Were any of the documents that you looked at
- 24 ones that caused you to ask counsel to provide you
- 25 yet other documents?

- 1 A. In a few cases there were a couple of pages
- 2 missing, and there were one or two instances where
- 3 some other information was referenced and I asked if
- 4 I could see that information.
- 5 Q. So Document A might refer to Document B, and you
- 6 would ask that Document B be provided to you?
- 7 A. Document B. Yes.
- 8 Q. And did that happen?
- 9 A. When they could locate it. There were a couple
- 10 of instances where they said they could not locate
- 11 the information, it was done in Germany in the 1950s,
- 12 and things, but they -- as far as I know, they tried
- 13 to find it. And I have noted on there the documents
- 14 that I asked for somewhere in the appropriate pages.
- 15 Q. This is --
- 16 This binder with your notes in it is easily 500
- 17 pages?
- 18 A. I don't know. I guess.
- 19 Q. Looks like a ream of paper; doesn't it?
- 20 A. Yeah, probably. I think I've looked at about
- 21 400 some documents, so it's probably about 400. It's
- 22 about one per document.
- 23 Q. And did you create the notes at or about the
- 24 time that you reviewed the document?
- 25 A. Exactly at the time I looked at the document.

- 1 Q. Are the notes dated?
- 2 A. No.
- 3 Q. As to when you created them I mean.
- 4 A. No.
- 5 Q. They do on occasion bear dates. And where
- 6 that's true, just to understand your method, that's
- 7 the date of the document?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Did the first batch of documents that you got in
- 10 November or December of last year relate to any
- 11 particular defendant company?
- 12 A. They were all four companies in the first batch.
- 13 Q. Of the notes that are here, can you estimate for
- 14 me the percentage of them that you got the
- 15 corresponding documents for in December, November of
- 16 1996, 50 percent, 40 percent, 80 percent?
- 17 A. Probably at least 50 percent, maybe 60 percent
- 18 in the first batch.
- 19 Q. And that 50 to 60 percent that came in the first
- 20 batch were reviewed by Christmas of 1996 or
- 21 thereabouts?
- 22 A. Well it would have been -- it would have been
- 23 first part of January. We didn't finish it up by
- 24 coming back to the university after the break, I
- 25 remember.

- 1 Q. And then when did the second batch of documents
- 2 appear?
- 3 A. Well it would have been --
- It would have been in January sometime. I
- 5 received smaller increments of documents from then
- 6 on.
- 7 Q. Continuously up to three weeks ago?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And as --
- 10 A. Intermittently.
- 11 Q. Yeah. And as for the batch --
- 12 As for the batch three weeks ago, there were
- 13 three binders. You looked at one, you haven't looked
- 14 at two; right?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And did you follow the same practice with
- 17 respect to the documents received since January; that
- 18 is, when you would review them, you would make notes
- 19 and the notes would go in the binder?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Did the documents received after January up
- 22 through three weeks ago cross the spectrum of the
- 23 four companies that are listed there?
- 24 A. I don't think I've received anything from
- 25 Lorillard except what was contained in the expert

- 1 testimony of Dr. Hurt. He had a stack of documents
- 2 that came with his expert report, not expert
- 3 testimony, expert report, and there were some
- 4 Lorillard. And then I don't think I received
- 5 anything from Lorillard, but I've received some more
- 6 from the other companies.
- 7 Q. When you created the notes at or about the time
- 8 that you reviewed the documents, did you share the
- 9 notes with anyone?
- 10 A. No.
- 11 Q. When was the first time you provided the notes
- 12 to any attorney, or any subset of notes?
- 13 A. I think I've copied these once before. I'm not
- 14 sure about that.
- You have a copy that I just did last Friday,
- 16 actually. I guess you have a copy. I gave two to
- 17 Mr. Nims. And I think once before that. But I can't
- 18 remember. It wouldn't have been more than once.
- 19 Q. So you made a copy last Friday --
- 20 A. Yeah. It would have been in February or
- 21 something like that I think I copied those.
- 22 Q. And who were they furnished to at that time in
- 23 February?
- 24 A. Mr. Nims.
- 25 Q. And the set --

- 1 The two sets that were made last Friday, they
- 2 were furnished to whom?
- 3 A. Mr. Nims.
- 4 Yes, I do remember I copied those. In fact in
- 5 the deposition, the attorney that deposed me had seen
- 6 the report, so I remember January or February, it was
- 7 probably February, I copied the set of notes that I
- 8 had.
- 9 Q. The then-existing set.
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And they were furnished to this lawyer that took
- 12 your deposition?
- 13 A. They were furnished to Mr. Nims.
- 14 Q. Ah.
- 15 A. But by the time she deposed me, she had seen
- 16 them. So --
- 17 Q. Well --
- 18 A. -- I obviously copied them.
- 19 Q. -- I've seen them, too. I can't tell you that
- 20 I've read them.
- 21 Were you aware of a court order requiring the
- 22 production of your notes at the time that you filed
- 23 your expert report?
- 24 A. Probably. I don't --
- I mean when I first started taking the notes I

- 1 wasn't aware that they would ever be produced for
- 2 anybody. But I'm sure I've come to realize that
- 3 pretty much anything I do that has to do with the
- 4 tobacco case, if asked for, I should provide it.
- 5 MR. NIMS: Let me make a statement for the
- 6 record so that there are no inaccuracies. I asked
- 7 Dr. Rowell to prepare his expert report for Minnesota
- 8 and he did. I was not aware that there was a
- 9 requirement that the notes be produced at the time of
- 10 his expert report, and I did not ask him to produce
- 11 the notes. The fault is not Dr. Rowell's, it is
- 12 mine.
- 13 THE WITNESS: When I'm asked to provide
- 14 something, I provide it. That's all I know.
- 15 Q. Well the court's order of March 13th, 1997
- 16 requires for expert witnesses that all notes,
- 17 handwritings, calculations, or other documents of any
- 18 kind or nature, existing at the time of the service
- 19 of the expert's report, prepared in whole or in part
- 20 for this matter by the expert or by others, be
- 21 produced. Were you aware of that at the time you
- 22 signed your expert report earlier this year on June
- 23 30th?
- 24 A. I guess not, or I didn't -- it didn't make a big
- 25 impression on me I guess.

- 1 MR. SILBERFELD: Just so that we're clear,
- 2 we consider that a frank and rather serious violation
- 3 of the court's order. We'll take that up with the
- 4 court at the appropriate time.
- 5 MR. NIMS: I understand. I just want it to
- 6 be clear that the failure to know what was in the
- 7 court order was mine, it was not Dr. Rowell's.
- 8 MR. SILBERFELD: And on that same subject,
- 9 while this deposition is scheduled for two days and
- 10 we got these documents yesterday at 11:30 a.m., it
- 11 may not be possible to complete the deposition. I
- 12 just want to make you aware of that. I will make my
- 13 best effort, as I have all night last, to not only
- 14 prepare for the deposition but also get through the
- 15 document. But it may not be possible. I mean
- 16 there's -- there's fully 500 pages here, not all of
- 17 are readable, and it was written in pencil and then
- 18 copied multiple times. Some of it I note in the
- 19 original is also in red but didn't copy hardly at
- 20 all. So there are multiple problems with the
- 21 documents.
- We do not intend to finish the deposition
- 23 without having an adequate opportunity to examine on
- 24 these points. We'll do the best we can as far as we
- 25 can get.

- 1 MR. NIMS: Let me say two things. One,
- 2 various positions have been taken by both sides at
- 3 various depositions, and I'm not obviously fully
- 4 familiar with all of those and don't want to make any
- 5 commitments that are inconsistent with things that
- 6 have happened that I don't know about, but having
- 7 said that, I am mindful that you did not receive
- 8 those notes at the time you should have received
- 9 them. That is my fault. Obviously, you'll tell the
- 10 court whatever you wish to tell the court, but I
- 11 agree with you, subject to not making a commitment
- 12 that's inconsistent with the other situations and
- 13 other positions that both sides have taken, and I
- 14 believe you obviously should be entitled to an
- 15 opportunity to fully review the notes and ask the
- 16 questions that you want to ask about them. And if
- 17 that can't be done in 12 hours over these two days
- 18 and you have made your best efforts and it can't be
- 19 done, I'm certainly willing to agree to make the
- 20 witness available again if necessary to answer
- 21 questions about the notes. Because the fault that
- 22 you didn't get them when you should have got them is
- 23 mine for not knowing the order.
- 24 (Recess taken.)
- 25 BY MR. SILBERFELD:

- 1 Q. Dr. Rowell, just before the break we were
- 2 talking about the process of document review that you
- 3 engaged in. Are all of the notes in the notebook
- 4 yours alone as distinguished from Dr. Carr's?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Did Dr. Carr make notes?
- 7 A. I don't know.
- 8 Q. You've not discussed that with him?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. And you've not read any notes that he's made?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 Q. Was there, from the time you first got documents
- 13 from the tobacco companies themselves, late last
- 14 year, to the present, a dialogue or a continuing
- 15 dialogue with counsel about the meaning of the
- 16 documents or what they say?
- 17 A. Occasionally there have been some meetings about
- 18 that, I don't remember exactly how many, not -- not a
- 19 lot, --
- 20 Q. Okay.
- 21 A. -- about have I found anything, what importance
- 22 do I --
- 23 Q. Describe that part of the process to me.
- 24 A. It would just be a casual question, sometimes on
- 25 the telephone. When they send me some documents,

- 1 they -- one of the attorneys or the other would -- in
- 2 another conversation would say, you know, have I read
- 3 the documents and have -- have I seen anything that's
- 4 startling or --
- 5 They've been really casual conversations more
- 6 than anything.
- 7 Q. Have you, in the course of your document review,
- 8 initiated any calls or meetings with counsel where
- 9 you had things that you wanted to ask or talk about
- 10 with reference to the documents?
- 11 A. I don't think so. I can't remember any that I
- 12 initiated.
- 13 Q. So in terms of capturing the universe of
- 14 contacts you've had with counsel about the documents,
- 15 there have been a number of contacts, some were
- 16 informal, sometimes by phone where they would call
- 17 and ask you how are you doing, are you finding
- 18 anything significant.
- 19 A. Yes. And when we've met in Louisville there
- 20 have been discussions on the documents also.
- 21 Q. How many meetings have there been in Louisville?
- 22 A. Again, about half a dozen this year probably.
- 23 Q. Roughly once a month?
- 24 A. I guess that's right. It may be less than that.
- 25 Q. And who has attended those meetings?

- 1 A. Mr. Nims has been at all of them, Mr. Gale has
- 2 been at all or most of them, and Mr. McDonnell has
- 3 been at probably half of them.
- 4 Q. Who is Mr. McDonnell?
- 5 A. Alf McDonnell.
- 6 Q. Alf?
- 7 A. Alf, from Colorado.
- 8 Q. What's your understanding as to who he is?
- 9 A. He's with a law firm that represents Philip
- 10 Morris, I believe.
- 11 Q. He's an attorney.
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Mr. Nims was at all the meetings, Mr. Gale at
- 14 some, Mr. McDonnell at some?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Anyone else attend these approximate six
- 17 meetings in the last eight months?
- 18 A. Early this year there were a couple of other
- 19 individuals that attended and almost didn't say
- 20 anything. I can't remember their names. They were
- 21 one woman I remember -- I don't know the names. And
- 22 then there was a Mr. Peterson, who may have been at
- 23 one this year since he was at the meeting when -- in
- 24 November when I got the stack of documents, and I
- 25 believe he represents Lorillard. And he may have

- 1 been at another meeting since then, but only one
- 2 if -- if any more. I -- I haven't been in contact
- 3 with him very much, really, at all.
- 4 Q. And Mr. Peterson is a lawyer?
- 5 A. I -- I guess so. I mean --
- 6 Q. And the woman whose name you don't recall, is
- 7 she an attorney?
- 8 A. I think so. I don't know.
- 9 Q. Of all the meetings you've had from the time
- 10 that the first stack of documents was delivered to
- 11 you up to the present, have you named for me all the
- 12 people that have attended any or all of the meetings?
- 13 A. That I can remember. I really -- I think --
- 14 I'm trying to remember in that one meeting
- 15 whether -- the attorney, I can't remember her name --
- 16 Q. The woman?
- 17 A. There may have been another one there as well,
- 18 and which I don't remember the name or which firm
- 19 they were from.
- 20 Q. But they were a lawyer.
- 21 A. I guess so. Again, I don't --
- We don't make formal introductions and "Are you
- 23 a lawyer?" I didn't ask the question, so --
- 24 Q. It's an important question, Dr. Rowell.
- 25 At any time in the course of your work, going

- 1 all the way back to the historical-review onset in
- 2 1995, have you met with any other experts such as
- 3 yourself?
- 4 A. Well I mean I attend scientific meetings, but --
- 5 Q. I'm sorry. Bad question.
- 6 Have you met with any experts in the course of
- 7 or in the preparation of your expert work in the
- 8 litigation?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. Have you talked to any by phone?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 Q. Do you know who the experts are on either side
- 13 in this case?
- 14 A. I know --
- In this case I only know of Dr. Hurt as an
- 16 expert.
- 17 Q. There's a Dr. Amit, A-m-i-t. Do you know Dr.
- 18 Amit?
- 19 A. No, I don't.
- 20 Q. Have you ever spoken to Dr. Amit?
- 21 A. No.
- 22 Q. Do you know what his views are on the subject
- 23 he's going to testify about?
- 24 A. No.
- 25 Q. Do you know if they're consistent or

- 1 inconsistent with your own?
- 2 A. I don't know who he is.
- 3 Q. Going back to the fall or early winter of 1996
- 4 when the stack of documents first arrived, the first
- 5 shipment, --
- 6 A. Right.
- 7 Q. -- that was incident to a meeting that was held?
- 8 A. Yes. They actually brought the documents with
- 9 them.
- 10 Q. "They" being Mr. Nims and others?
- 11 A. I think Mr. Nims, Mr. Gale, Mr. McDonnell and
- 12 Mr. --
- 13 Q. Peterson?
- 14 A. -- Peterson. I believe they all came with a
- 15 stack of documents in that early meeting.
- 16 Q. And tell me what the conversation was in that
- 17 first meeting.
- 18 A. "Here are the documents. This will be an
- 19 interesting project. You will be one of the first
- 20 non-attorneys to actually see the documents. These
- 21 are documents that the plaintiffs have identified as
- 22 containing important information. Would you look at
- 23 those documents and say whether you agree or disagree
- 24 that they contain important, new, novel information
- 25 that wasn't already known, and if so, would that have

- 1 been of sufficient quality to have been published."
- 2 Q. In that meeting, were you told anything about
- 3 what the issues in the litigation were or what each
- 4 side was saying about various contested questions?
- 5 MR. GINDER: One moment.
- 6 (Discussion between Mr. Ginder and Mr.
- 7 Nims.)
- 8 A. Probably --
- 9 I don't think I've been told that, but I think I
- 10 read newspapers and I'm aware of the issues, but I
- 11 don't think they came out and told me what the issues
- 12 were. I don't remember. They may have.
- 13 Q. What was your understanding as to what the
- 14 issues were at the time you received the first
- 15 shipment of documents?
- 16 A. Well, I may have come to this conclusion myself,
- 17 they may have told me, I don't remember, but it is my
- 18 understanding that the allegation is made that the
- 19 tobacco companies had conducted research which they
- 20 expressed that, had it been published, would have
- 21 made a big difference in our understanding of
- 22 nicotine's actions in the brain.
- 23 Q. When you say would have made a difference, are
- 24 you referring to a difference of understanding as to
- 25 nicotine and its actions by the medical community?

- 1 A. Yeah, which may have developed into a difference
- 2 in research direction or perhaps earlier findings
- 3 than were -- than eventually took place.
- 4 Q. The documents that were brought to you were ones
- 5 that counsel told you had been designated as
- 6 important or significant by the plaintiffs?
- 7 A. That's what I understood.
- 8 Q. How did that process occur, as far as you
- 9 understand?
- 10 A. I don't know how the process occurred. That's
- 11 just what I was -- that's where I was told that these
- 12 documents --
- I was also told that there were many, many more
- 14 documents, I think I've heard millions of documents
- 15 actually, or millions of pages anyway, but that these
- 16 are ones that have been identified as important by
- 17 the plaintiffs. That was my understanding.
- 18 Q. But you didn't know at the time nor do you know
- 19 now what "important" means in that context?
- 20 A. Well this is related to nicotine.
- 21 Q. Yes, sir.
- 22 A. I'm sure there are other documents that have to
- 23 do with health issues that I'm not an expert on. But
- 24 as far as the actions of nicotine, important inasfar
- 25 as new information that wasn't already available, as

- 1 I said, or would have made an important, significant
- 2 advance in our understanding of nicotine. So I was
- 3 concentrating on the effects of nicotine.
- 4 Q. Were you furnished each and all of the documents
- 5 that were regarded as, quote, important, close quote,
- 6 by the plaintiffs?
- 7 A. I have no way to know.
- 8 Q. Have you ever visited the Minnesota depository?
- 9 A. No
- 10 Q. Have you asked to do that?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 Q. Why not?
- 13 A. Well I don't really have time. I'm involved in
- 14 a lot of things. I barely have time to get into the
- 15 documents I've gotten; I don't need to see any more.
- 16 I'm behind schedule, as I said, already.
- 17 Q. Seeing more documents wouldn't change your view
- 18 in any way?
- 19 A. I don't know that.
- 20 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 21 Q. It might, it might not.
- 22 A. It might.
- 23 Q. Do you have an understanding as to what the
- 24 depository is here in Minnesota?
- 25 A. Not really. I guess that's the place where all

- 1 the tobacco documents that have been discovered end
- 2 up. I don't know.
- 3 Q. In the course of any of your contacts with
- 4 counsel since November of last year when the document
- 5 aspect of your retention began, have you asked them
- 6 to run any searches or provide you with any documents
- 7 under their control on the subject of nicotine and
- 8 its actions?
- 9 A. No, except for those couple of instances where I
- 10 in the documents read a statement --
- 11 Q. About another document.
- 12 A. -- about another document. I think there were
- 13 three instances.
- 14 Q. Can you identify those three instances for us
- 15 easily, or would you have to go through every page of
- 16 your notes?
- 17 A. If I was in Louisville I would, because I have
- 18 them on one piece of paper. But --
- 19 Yeah, I don't think it would be very easy.
- 20 Q. Okay. Do you know what subjects those three
- 21 instances related to specifically, or what did they
- 22 say?
- 23 A. It's been a long time, but there was a statement
- 24 about nicotine's actions in a dog study or something
- 25 as I remember. That's the only one I can really

- 1 remember. I don't even remember what company it
- 2 was.
- 3 Oh, yes, I do. It was Philip Morris, because I
- 4 asked Mr. McDonnell about it.
- 5 Do you want me to try to find it or -- I mean I
- 6 can. I just wasn't prepared to bring that paper with
- 7 me, so -- it would have been easy if I had.
- 8 Ah, I think this is one. Yes, here's one. It
- 9 was in document --
- 10 How do you want me to identify this? By --
- 11 Q. Well what does it say in the upper right-hand
- 12 corner there?
- 13 A. Okay. There was a Bates number 1001808384, and
- 14 on page three of that document it referred to report
- 15 034, "Experiments on Nicotine Habituation in
- 16 Animals," and that seemed like it would be an
- 17 interesting experiment to see what they had found on
- 18 nicotine habituation in animals.
- 19 Q. So that is an example of a document you
- 20 originally got that referred to another, --
- 21 A. Right.
- 22 Q. -- and you asked for the other document.
- 23 A. I said, "What is report 034? I would like to
- 24 see. That may be an important experiment."
- 25 Q. Did you get that document?

- 1 A. No, that's one that they said they tried to
- 2 track down and could not.
- 3 So I have in here 028B, and I think that must be
- 4 the paragraph on page three where that statement came
- 5 from.
- 6 Q. Okay.
- 7 A. But I don't have the document with me, so --
- 8 Q. What else is back in Louisville, other than the
- 9 one piece of paper you referenced that comprises part
- 10 of your file in this action?
- 11 A. Well there are, as I say, a lot of the
- 12 scientific articles that are referenced in here. I
- 13 have the actual articles that are in the citations of
- 14 this historical review.
- 15 Q. Right.
- 16 A. And of course I have for a long time had a lot
- 17 of books and reviews and things like that, and I
- 18 think many of those didn't have anything to do with
- 19 the case, but I referred to them. I had them before
- 20 I started working on it. Then I have some
- 21 information that I'm starting to develop as we
- 22 progress for me to testify as an expert witness that
- 23 I've accumulated.
- 24 Q. Like what?
- 25 MR. NIMS: Objection. I think you're

- 1 getting into areas where your experts have been
- 2 instructed not to answer on work-product grounds of
- 3 things that are in process.
- 4 MR. SILBERFELD: Well let's go off the
- 5 record for a second. We can talk about this.
- 6 (Discussion off the record.)
- 7 MR. SILBERFELD: Let's go back on the
- 8 record.
- 9 BY MR. SILBERFELD:
- 10 Q. Without getting into the subject matter now, for
- 11 now anyway, Dr. Rowell, there is work in progress
- 12 that is a part of your expert retention work?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Okay. And that work is contained in some notes
- 15 or papers or documents back in Louisville?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. What else is back in Louisville, other than
- 18 articles that are the reference sources for the
- 19 historical review, books and so forth that you had
- 20 prior to your retention, notes and records relative
- 21 to work in progress? What else is back there?
- 22 A. I think that sums it up. I can't think of
- 23 anything else.
- 24 Q. You mentioned a piece of paper where these three
- 25 instances were written down where you'd asked for

- 1 more documents. What's that piece of paper?
- 2 A. I think it's just one piece of paper where I was
- 3 going to check off when I got those three things.
- 4 I'm --
- 5 From memory I'm trying to remember the piece of
- 6 paper, and I think I still have that piece of paper,
- 7 and it was the three instances where I had requested
- 8 additional information, the one example I gave you,
- 9 and there are two others.
- 10 Q. As to the other two, did you get the requested
- 11 document? We know you didn't get the first one.
- 12 A. I didn't get the one I gave right there.
- 13 Q. Right.
- 14 A. I think I did get one of the other ones, and it
- 15 was completely inconsequential. And I can't remember
- 16 the -- I don't even remember what they were about
- 17 now. It's been --
- 18 I identified those over the Christmas break.
- 19 They were in the original documents I got. And I
- 20 made those notes over Christmas and followed up in
- 21 January and asked about them, and I haven't really
- 22 thought about it since.
- 23 Q. Have you been given anything in writing by any
- 24 lawyer for any tobacco company at any time, whether
- 25 it's a cover letter or a check or a substantive

- 1 document?
- 2 A. Well you had a lot -- any document, any cover --
- 3 Yes. I mean I've been given things by --
- 4 that --
- 5 From attorneys?
- 6 Q. Yes, sir.
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. What have you been given?
- 9 A. Well you mentioned cover letters. I've gotten
- 10 cover letters to some of the things I've gotten.
- 11 I've gotten some information from other witnesses
- 12 that have -- and they again may have to do with my
- 13 testimony, and I don't know whether I should -- I
- 14 mean they're not from --
- Well I got them from the attorney, but they're
- 16 not from the attorneys, they are from the expert
- 17 witnesses, in one case, and I've gotten the
- 18 depositions of two individuals in other cases.
- 19 Q. Anything else?
- 20 A. I don't think so, other than the documents.
- 21 Q. Thank you.
- I just wanted to make sure that we cover the
- 23 universe of the categories of things that you have
- 24 about this case. You've told us about the documents,
- 25 you've told us about the underlying articles to the

- 1 historical review, books and reference materials, the
- 2 one piece of paper, the materials that were
- 3 generically described, for now, as the
- 4 work-in-progress materials, cover letters, witness
- 5 information about other witnesses, and the
- 6 depositions of two people. Is there anything else?
- 7 A. I can't think of anything else.
- 8 Q. Where are the cover letters that you received?
- 9 A. They're with the documents that they came with.
- 10 I mean they're sometimes rubberbanded on the outside.
- 11 Q. And they would reflect the date that they were
- 12 either delivered or sent?
- 13 A. Probably.
- 14 Q. And those are back in Louisville?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And the other witness information which you
- 17 received, what is that about? Who is that?
- 18 A. I received a videotape, and that's back in
- 19 Louisville. That's the only thing I can think of
- 20 that's what I -- what I would put into the category
- 21 of witness information.
- 22 Q. And who is that concerning?
- 23 A. That was a fellow named Ciraulo, Dr. Ciraulo.
- 24 Q. And did you watch the video?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. And what did you understand Dr. Ciraulo to be
- 2 testifying about?
- 3 A. The --
- 4 Q. I take it it was testimonial in nature?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Video deposition or trial testimony?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. What was it about?
- 9 A. It was about the actions of nicotine in the
- 10 brain, his conception of how it worked. Basically
- 11 neurophysiology is what it was.
- 12 Q. And what action or case was he testifying in, do
- 13 you know?
- 14 A. I think it was a Florida case, but there have
- 15 been a couple and I don't know.
- 16 Q. Do you know if he was testifying for the
- 17 plaintiff or for a tobacco company?
- 18 A. For the defense.
- 19 Q. And you've been provided the depositions of two
- 20 people?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Who are they?
- 23 A. Dr. Neil Benowitz.
- 24 Q. And who else?
- 25 A. And Dr. Jack Henningfied. I think if I have

- 1 his. I have not read his.
- 2 O. You've read Dr. Benowitz?
- 3 A. I've read Dr. Benowitz. But I think I have Dr.
- 4 Henningfield's is the one -- the other one, I'm
- 5 pretty sure.
- 6 Q. And what case were they deposed in?
- 7 A. I can't remember.
- 8 Q. Is Dr. Benowitz's testimony helpful to you in
- 9 any way in forming any opinions you're going to
- 10 express?
- 11 A. It gave me some information of what he was
- 12 thinking about and what his ideas were. I mean I
- 13 know Dr. Benowitz's work and I know what his
- 14 interests are, and so in that respect I was familiar
- 15 with a lot of the things he said. But there were a
- 16 couple of instances that he brought some things out
- 17 that I wanted to check on. He -- he gave depositions
- 18 at two cites on two different dates, so I have really
- 19 two things from him.
- 20 Q. And he testified about nicotine and addiction?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And can you summarize his views?
- 23 A. His views are very generally that it is the
- 24 pharmacokinetic characteristics of cigarette smoking
- 25 which make the delivery of nicotine from cigarettes

- 1 different from any other way you could give nicotine,
- 2 and therefore you could consider cigarette smoking a
- 3 drug-delivery device for nicotine addiction, whereas
- 4 you couldn't demonstrate nicotine to be addicting by
- 5 any other route.
- 6 He does a lot of the pharmacokinetics on how
- 7 fast it gets to the brain. He in the deposition
- 8 talked a little bit about pH effect of cigarette
- 9 smoking, which of course I've read some of that
- 10 information as well, and very briefly, I think on
- 11 some of the tobacco documents, information that was
- 12 in the documents. And I don't know which ones he'd
- 13 read, but --
- 14 Q. Had you finished?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Okay. As to the substance of his views, do you
- 17 disagree or agree with those views?
- 18 A. I disagree.
- 19 Q. Why?
- 20 A. Because I think you could deliver nicotine, pure
- 21 nicotine by inhalation or by intravenous injections
- 22 or in other ways that you could have rapid pulsatile
- 23 delivery to the brain. I don't think nicotine should
- 24 be considered this unique drug that's the only one in
- 25 the world that you have to give in a cigarette, and

- 1 that if you don't give it in a cigarette, you can't
- 2 demonstrate any dependence potential. So I disagree
- 3 with him in that respect.
- 4 I do agree that it is delivered rapidly from
- 5 cigarettes.
- 6 Q. Directly to the brain.
- 7 A. Well directly to the body. It's the brain --
- 8 Q. And the brain.
- 9 A. And the brain.
- 10 Q. And the peripheral nervous system.
- 11 A. Right.
- 12 Q. What are Dr. Benowitz's views on pH? Can you
- 13 just summarize those briefly for me?
- 14 A. Well I probably agree with him that pH can make
- 15 a difference on the delivery of nicotine from the
- 16 tobacco to the smoke. I think he talked about that
- 17 some in his deposition. I'm not sure how he comes
- 18 down on the difference pH makes on the absorption of
- 19 nicotine in the lungs to the rest of the body, so I
- 20 don't -- I can't remember what his views are.
- 21 Q. Have you seen tobacco company documents that
- 22 reference adjustments to pH?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And can you summarize what those documents say?
- 25 A. Those documents in summary are attempting to

- 1 change the tar/nicotine ratio by really using less
- 2 tobacco in the product, or, in some cases, putting a
- 3 higher-yield nicotine or in some cases changing the
- 4 pH to try to deliver more nicotine or the same amount
- 5 of nicotine with less tobacco, is how I see it.
- 6 Q. And does that have any meaning for you in terms
- 7 of the importance of nicotine in cigarettes?
- 8 A. Well I don't deny the importance of nicotine in
- 9 cigarettes, and I think tobacco companies realize the
- 10 importance of nicotine in cigarettes. They were
- 11 trying to -- they are trying to probably both control
- 12 the nicotine to a certain level and to change the
- 13 tar-to-nicotine ratio.
- 14 Q. To reduce the tar while maintaining the nicotine
- 15 level?
- 16 A. That's my read on it. Because I don't see any
- 17 indications that it's advantageous to increase the
- 18 nicotine. That's quite easy to do. And most of the
- 19 time it's trying to change that ratio rather than
- 20 trying to deliver more nicotine.
- 21 Q. And did you understand from your review of the
- 22 tobacco documents that there were distinct
- 23 disadvantages to lowering nicotine incident to
- 24 lowering tar?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.

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- 1 A. Beyond a certain point that's probably true.
- 2 They have been able to lower nicotine satisfactorily
- 3 over a long period of years with no apparent
- 4 detrimental effect to the cigarette smoker or number
- 5 of people who smoked, but I'm sure they realize that
- 6 nicotine is -- well I assume they realize that
- 7 nicotine is -- a certain amount is going to be
- 8 important for a satisfying product. And if they made
- 9 a very-low- or no-nicotine cigarette, it would not do
- 10 well in a competitive marketplace with other products
- 11 that had nicotine in it, a certain amount of nicotine
- 12 in it.
- 13 Q. And when you say "satisfying product," what do
- 14 you mean?
- 15 A. A product that consumers found acceptable and
- 16 wanted to purchase.
- 17 Q. For its nicotine effects.
- 18 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 19 A. For its overall effect.
- 20 Q. But to the extent --
- 21 I'm sorry, you hadn't finished.
- 22 A. A certain amount of nicotine is contributing to
- 23 its overall satisfying effect.
- 24 Q. Okay.
- 25 A. I think that's pretty clear. Because if you

- 1 give them a choice between no-nicotine cigarettes, as
- 2 well as they can make those, and I'm not sure how
- 3 they can make those without changing the other
- 4 composition, I'm not a manufacturing expert, but
- 5 assuming they could make an identical cigarette with
- 6 no nicotine, I'm fairly confident that that would be
- 7 judged less satisfactory than a cigarette that had a
- 8 certain amount of nicotine in it.
- 9 Q. From all that you've seen, is nicotine and the
- 10 level of nicotine in cigarettes at least a
- 11 substantial factor in a smoker's satisfaction level
- 12 about the overall smoking experience?
- 13 A. Yes. It's a significant part of the smoking
- 14 experience.
- 15 Q. Okay. You mentioned also that you had a
- 16 deposition from Dr. Henningfield. You haven't read
- 17 though that though; right?
- 18 A. I haven't read it. I think I have it.
- 19 Q. Let me back up to Dr. Ciraulo.
- 20 Dr. Ciraulo from a neurophysiology standpoint
- 21 spoke about in his deposition videotape the actions
- 22 of nicotine?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Can you summarize his views?
- 25 A. No, really I can't, because his -- the videotape

- 1 didn't really go into his views. It was
- 2 more of a tutorial on how nicotine worked and how it
- 3 releases neurotransmitters. And -- and then he went
- 4 into PET scans, which I guess is his area of
- 5 expertise, which wouldn't be something that I would
- 6 be a very good expert on testifying about. But the
- 7 first three-quarters of the videotape was things I'm
- 8 very familiar with, and -- but it didn't really
- 9 discuss what his views were.
- 10 Q. Generally speaking, do you agree with Dr.
- 11 Ciraulo's tutorial presentation, to the extent it's
- 12 in your area?
- 13 A. Generally, yes.
- 14 Q. To the extent that he on that video spoke about
- 15 PET scans, I take it that related to the use of PET
- 16 scans as diagnostic tools?
- 17 A. Yes, for --
- 18 Well not really diagnostic tools. PET scans
- 19 have been used to try to compare what happened at
- 20 what parts of the brain with nicotine delivery, so
- 21 it's more of an experimental tool. He had some parts
- 22 of that video that were on that.
- 23 Q. I jumped to the conclusion that the videotape
- 24 was a deposition or some form of testimony. It was
- 25 not, then. Dr. Ciraulo's video was not.

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- 1 A. I think it was part of some testimony.
- 2 Q. Oh.
- 3 A. I don't know.
- 4 Q. What was the tutorial part of it? Were there
- 5 different parts of the video?
- 6 A. No, it was all one video, but it was a tutorial,
- 7 I guess trying to educate a jury, assuming it was
- 8 used in trial, on how nicotine would work so they
- 9 would understand, when he talked about
- 10 neurotransmitters and things like that, what nicotine
- 11 did.
- 12 Q. You've read at least the report of Dr. Hurt;
- 13 have you not?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Have you read his deposition as well?
- 16 A. No, I don't think so.
- 17 Q. Have you looked at any other expert reports or
- 18 expert testimony by anyone other than what we've
- 19 talked about now?
- 20 A. I think I read Dr. Carr's expert report or
- 21 briefly looked at it.
- No, I did read it. I did read it. Because I
- 23 remember I looked at it before I wrote my expert
- 24 report. And so I $\operatorname{\mathsf{I}}$ -- I don't know what case that was
- 25 in, but he had written an expert report. Other than

- 1 that, I don't think I've read anybody's.
- 2 Q. Dr. Carr has been designated as an expert in
- 3 some case?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Which one?
- 6 A. I think again this was another Florida case.
- 7 And I think he's been designated in a Pennsylvania
- 8 case.
- 9 Q. What was your purpose in reading his expert
- 10 report before writing your own?
- 11 A. I was curious about how --
- 12 I had not written an expert report before, and I
- 13 was curious how his looked. I -- I don't think it
- 14 made too much of an impact on mine, but I did read it
- 15 before I wrote mine.
- 16 Q. In terms of the documents that you've been
- 17 provided by counsel, they relate to four tobacco
- 18 companies.
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. You're aware there are others.
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Have you asked for any documents from any
- 23 company other than these four?
- 24 A. No.
- 25 Q. Do you have an understanding as to why you've

- 1 gotten documents only from these four?
- 2 A. Well as I said, my understanding is that I'm
- 3 looking at documents that the plaintiffs have
- 4 identified as important documents. I haven't really
- 5 taken upon myself to really want to look at all the
- 6 documents or a lot more documents, and so I haven't
- 7 really asked for any more except for those three
- 8 instances I talked about. And so whatever I'm
- 9 provided, I review. So I haven't really asked for
- 10 anything.
- 11 Q. So it's your understanding as you sit here today
- 12 that at least the plaintiffs in this case don't
- 13 regard documents from any other tobacco company other
- 14 than these four as important or significant?
- 15 A. I don't know.
- 16 Q. Have you at any time been provided any sort of
- 17 litigation overview by counsel, either orally or in
- 18 writing?
- 19 A. No. If I understand your question, I guess
- 20 you're saying -- by "overview," you mean how it would
- 21 progress and when the testimony would occur if it
- 22 occurred, or --
- 23 Q. Well actually more substantive than that, things
- 24 like what the case is about, what the claims are that
- 25 are being made, and so forth.

- 1 A. Well again, I'm familiar with it as far as
- 2 reading the paper. I don't -- I haven't been
- 3 provided any other insights by the attorneys that I
- 4 wouldn't have already known or figured out.
- 5 Q. Have you been shown the complaint in this case,
- 6 the document actually filed with the court that forms
- 7 the basis of the claims being made?
- 8 A. No. I signed the confidentiality agreement,
- 9 which was a big, long thing. The cover page had
- 10 Humphrey versus so and so. But I don't know what the
- 11 complaint is. I guess I haven't seen the complaint.
- 12 I'd have to see it to tell you whether I've seen it
- 13 or not.
- 14 Q. Let me show you a copy of the amended
- 15 complaint --
- 16 A. Okay.
- 17 Q. -- that bears the date November 25th, 1996.
- 18 Have you seen that document before?
- 19 A. I don't think I have, but this might --
- I don't think I've seen this. I remember the
- 21 confidentiality agreement had a big stack on it, but
- 22 I don't think it was that.
- 23 Q. Can you estimate for me the total number of
- 24 hours that you've spent in connection with both the
- 25 historical review work and the document review work

- 1 including meetings with counsel and so forth?
- 2 A. Okay. I'm guessing at three, four hundred
- 3 hours, including the review work.
- 4 Q. With regard to the document review that you
- 5 conducted, what was your practice with respect to
- 6 those documents? Did you read every line of every
- 7 page, or did you scan them, try to get a sense of
- 8 them and the substance of them?
- 9 A. No, I --
- 10 Q. Tell me how you went about it.
- 11 A. I read every line of every page. I started the
- 12 first page and went to the end of that document.
- 13 Some of the documents I got were rubberbanded
- 14 together and they weren't really stapled in any
- 15 specific things, so that I in many cases went back
- 16 and stapled those together, those individual
- 17 documents, just so it would be easier to organize.
- 18 And I would take a piece paper out and I would start
- 19 and I would read from the beginning, and when I came
- 20 to a part that looked important or interesting, I
- 21 would make a note. At the end of it I would usually
- 22 have a kind of a conclusion about whether there was
- 23 really anything important in there or not so I
- 24 wouldn't have to go back and look at it again. Some
- 25 of the documents I -- when I first started this, I

- 1 actually thought I would go back and read again
- 2 carefully, but I really haven't done that on too many
- 3 of the documents.
- 4 Q. Was it part of your practice of reviewing the
- 5 documents to make any marks or notations on the
- 6 documents themselves?
- 7 A. No, I made no notes or any kind of marks on the
- 8 documents.
- 9 Q. No highlighting?
- 10 A. No highlighting.
- 11 Q. Marginalia?
- 12 A. No.
- 13 Q. So that I can understand the process, would you
- 14 be so kind as to pick a note about a document that
- 15 you think is representative of what you did and let
- 16 me find the same single piece of paper in my stack.
- 17 A. Oh, you have the same stack?
- 18 Q. I hope so.
- 19 A. Okay. Well --
- 20 MR. NIMS: I hope so also.
- 21 A. -- we can go to the very first one.
- 22 Q. All right. The first one in my stack says
- 23 "B.A.T." in the upper left-hand corner.
- 24 A. Uh-huh.
- 25 Q. And on the right-hand side next to a Bates

- 1 number it says "Doc 726." Are we on the same page,
- 2 doctor?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. All right. With reference to this, tell me what
- 5 you did, what the significance of these notes is.
- 6 A. Okay. I would start out, I'd write down the
- 7 company on the left-hand side as you see, the date,
- 8 if I could identify it, on the right-hand side. At
- 9 the time I started I wasn't writing the Bates numbers
- 10 down, which later on turned to be -- turned out to be
- 11 important. Because as I read so many documents, I
- 12 couldn't remember sometimes whether I'd --
- 13 I got duplicate documents sometimes in different
- 14 stacks, and so it would occur to me that I'd seen
- 15 this before. And later on, something we haven't
- 16 talked about, I put together a list of the documents
- 17 I read --
- 18 Q. Yes, sir.
- 19 A. -- which I can now refer to by the Bates number
- 20 and say I have read that. And now I can find the
- 21 document in here because these are sorted by Bates
- 22 numbers. So I've spent some time trying to organize
- 23 this large amount of material. So the Bates number
- 24 was added later on this particular one.
- 25 And then I put the title on there. And when I

- 1 could identify who wrote it, I would put "by"
- 2 underneath that. And then that would kind of be the
- 3 top line. And then I'd just write down my thoughts
- 4 about what was in there. In this case -- I guess you
- 5 have the same one I do -- this was a short meeting
- 6 reviewing B.A.T.'s thoughts and projects on
- 7 nicotine. I guess the thoughts were on MAD HATTER,
- 8 HIPPO, ARIEL, et cetera. "Nothing here." I put that
- 9 on a lot of documents. What that means to me is that
- 10 there's nothing that would have constituted a
- 11 breakthrough in information, there was no research,
- 12 there was no data. And most of the documents I read,
- 13 they were not research articles, would not have been
- 14 publishable; they were thoughts, comments, marketing
- 15 documents, a lot of the things I looked at. So when
- 16 I say "Nothing here," it doesn't mean that there is
- 17 nothing in the documents; there's nothing as far as
- 18 my charge or my goal that I read the documents for.
- 19 Q. All right. So let's just stick with this one --
- 20 A. Yeah.
- 21 Q. $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ and see if I understand the process.
- 22 This particular document was about a conference;
- 23 right?
- 24 A. It looks like it was a conference, yes.
- 25 Q. And is the name in the box, "Comments on

- 1 Nicotine," the title of the document?
- 2 A. Yes.
- ${\tt 3}\,{\tt Q}.\,{\tt Okay}.\,{\tt And}$ the next three lines on this page are
- 4 your summary of what the document in fact says --
- 5 A. Right.
- 6 Q. -- or is about; correct?
- 7 A. Right.
- 8 Q. It was a short meeting reviewing B.A.T. thoughts
- 9 and projects on nicotine.
- 10 A. Uh-huh.
- 11 Q. Yes?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Among the projects talked about at the meeting
- 14 were MAD HATTER, --
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. -- HIPPO, ARIEL --
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. -- and others.
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And then the last line that is, quote, Nothing
- 21 here, close quote, is really your assessment of the
- 22 document.
- 23 A. Relating to what I was looking for.
- 24 Q. The two questions.
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Is what's in the document important
- 2 scientifically, and is it publishable.
- 3 A. Right.
- 4 Q. Were those the only two questions you asked
- 5 yourself about each of these documents?
- 6 A. Those were the only two questions that I -- I
- 7 asked myself to really define on the end of every
- 8 document. But I made notes on other documents where
- 9 there would be interesting quotes. Even though they
- 10 weren't a research document, would not have been
- 11 publishable, I would very often write down things in
- 12 quotes.
- 13 The next document is an example where I have a
- 14 lot more information, "Fate of Nicotine in the Body,"
- 15 there I have who it's by, the date, I've got some
- 16 pages. It went through absorption, distribution,
- 17 elimination, a discussion. There were some quotes
- 18 there. "Page 14 under distribution rate is rapid
- 19 after smoking. Concentration close to that observed
- 20 after IV a few minutes." Then on page 15, "High
- 21 accumulation in the brain," and I have my own
- 22 comment, "This supports the earlier work of
- 23 Schmitterlow and others."
- 24 Q. Uh-huh.
- 25 A. So --

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- 1 Q. Well let's do this, since the second page --
- 2 And is the second page all by itself about one
- 3 document, or does it go a little bit to the next
- 4 page?
- 5 A. It says "Over," but I can't --
- 6 I don't think I did anything on the over. I
- 7 have "Slade" and a question mark on the back of my
- 8 copy, which you probably don't have. But --
- 9 Q. Where does yours say "Over?"
- 10 A. Right on the very bottom. I bet that didn't
- 11 come out on the xerox machine. Yeah, it's right down
- 12 there; you have a little tiny mark. These xerox
- 13 machines chop off a tiny bit sometimes on the bottom
- 14 and top margin.
- 15 Q. And then the next page on my set has a two at
- 16 the top --
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. -- but a wholly different date.
- 19 A. Yes. That's a different document.
- 20 Q. All right. And you got the original; right?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. On the back of the May '63 document, --
- 23 A. Uh-huh.
- 24 Q. -- is there something on the back?
- 25 A. It says "Slade" with a question mark.

- 1 Q. And is that the only thing?
- 2 A. That's the only thing it says on mine.
- 3 Q. Okay.
- 4 A. I tried to keep these on one page since it's
- 5 easier for me. I don't remember why. This is the
- 6 only one. I don't remember doing that at all. But
- 7 this is the first or second document I reviewed; it
- 8 was very early on. I remember that "Fate of Nicotine
- 9 in the Body" document.
- 10 Q. Well maybe this is a better representative
- 11 example at least to talk about so I can understand
- 12 the process that you went through --
- 13 A. Yeah.
- 14 Q. -- than the first one.
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. The first one was not terribly significant.
- 17 A. Uh-huh.
- 18 Q. Is that fair?
- 19 A. Uh-huh.
- 20 Q. This is a B.A.T. document in May of 1963; right?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. That talks about the "Fate of Nicotine in the
- 23 Body." Is that the title?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And it is by these two individuals, Haselbach or

- 1 a Maselbach and Gessichter --
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. -- or Geissbahler?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 MR. SILBERFELD: Spelled just like it
- 6 sounds, Dick.
- 7 THE WITNESS: I couldn't spell it even by
- 8 looking at my writing here. Luckily, I mean, I have
- 9 these documents, so I can go back if I need to.
- 10 MR. SILBERFELD: Certainly.
- 11 Q. And they're affiliated with Battelle?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. All right. And here again, parts of this piece
- 14 of paper represent your summary of what's actually in
- 15 the document, and some of it is your editorial
- 16 comment or your opinion about whether it's a
- 17 significant piece of paper and whether it's
- 18 publishable.
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. All right. The first two or three lines there
- 21 talks about absorption --
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. -- of nicotine.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And at page five of the document it talks about

- 1 the percentage absorption of nicotine from cigarettes
- 2 as being 20 to 90 percent.
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And then at page six it talks about the amount
- 5 drawn into the mouth as being one to five milligrams.
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Do you see that?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And then you have a note there that says "Wide
- 10 variation."
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. What do you mean by that?
- 13 A. Well I think 20 to 90 percent pretty much covers
- 14 the whole range of --
- That's a lot of variability, I would consider,
- 16 on a percentage absorption from a cigarette.
- 17 Q. The very next line in the margin note of your
- 18 piece of paper is -- I can't read what it says.
- 19 "Dist," D-i-s-t?
- 20 A. It says "Dist," but that means to me
- 21 distribution.
- 22 Q. Distribution of what?
- 23 A. Of nicotine in the body, where it goes when it's
- 24 taken in.
- 25 Q. So is that the general subject matter being

- 1 discussed?
- 2 A. Without seeing the document, I'm guessing that
- 3 they broke this down themselves into these --
- 4 Q. Okay.
- 5 A. -- subchapters.
- 6 Q. And then you write "Nothing very relevant
- 7 here." Right?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Does that refer back to the distribution part of
- 10 the document or the absorption part of the document
- 11 above?
- 12 A. The way it's written, I'm guessing it applies to
- 13 the distribution part of the document.
- 14 Q. Okay. Do you have an assessment, as to the
- 15 absorption part of the paper, as to whether or not
- 16 that was scientifically important information? In
- 17 May of 1963, of course, when it was written.
- 18 A. My observation it is not particularly
- 19 scientifically interesting. There's a small number
- 20 of N there, N of 10; there's a wide variability; I
- 21 don't know what it would mean if you say nicotine is
- 22 absorbed from 20 to 90 percent.
- I've got "21 to 95 percent, Table 1." I don't
- 24 know whether that came out on yours a little bit. So
- 25 there's probably a table in there. I don't know

- 1 that --
- When I look at this I say is this interesting,
- 3 interesting to the scientific research community, not
- 4 is this interesting to a manufacturer of cigarettes.
- 5 I mean that could be interesting to somebody who is
- 6 trying to manufacture a cigarette product, but it's
- 7 nothing new about nicotine. It doesn't have anything
- 8 to do with nicotine pharmacology, how it works in the
- 9 brain, what it does. So in that respect I wouldn't
- 10 consider that any novel finding on nicotine.
- 11 Q. As of May of 1963.
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Put another way, whatever information this
- 14 absorption pair of lines provides about nicotine
- 15 absorption or the amount of nicotine drawn into the
- 16 body or the mouth by a cigarette was, in your
- 17 judgment, well known by May of 1963 in the world
- 18 medical literature; right?
- 19 A. No, I don't know that. I just say I'm not sure
- 20 that's a novel finding. There are a lot of things
- 21 that the tobacco companies knew about manufacturing
- 22 cigarettes and about nicotine in cigarettes and
- 23 things like that that really know one would have, I
- 24 might say, been interested in, I mean because it
- 25 wasn't --

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- 1 People knew that there was -- nicotine was
- 2 absorbed from cigarettes, so that's not a new
- 3 finding. The percent absorption here is quite
- 4 variable. There are only 10 people. I'm surprised
- 5 even with 10 that there's that big a range.
- 6 I'm not saying that it's not new information,
- 7 I'm just not -- I'm saying that it's not anything
- 8 that I could see making any difference to anybody had
- 9 they had that information. I mean every little bit
- 10 of -- every little experiment that's done provides
- 11 information to somebody. Almost anything you do
- 12 would provide something.
- 13 Q. And that's true --
- 14 A. Some data.
- 15 Q. And that's true in all science and all medicine.
- 16 A. Pretty much, yeah.
- 17 Q. So that every experiment, every finding is a
- 18 building block towards more knowledge.
- 19 A. Yes. But is it significantly -- is it of
- 20 significant value that it would have made any
- 21 difference by itself? I mean even -- even an
- 22 experiment that goes wrong provides some information
- 23 to somebody.
- 24 Q. And in making these assessments about whether
- 25 these documents are important scientifically, I take

- 1 it you used the mindset that existed at the time the
- 2 document was written in order to measure the
- 3 significance of the document.
- 4 A. I think --
- I tried to, because I had looked at the
- 6 literature back at that time to see what was known
- 7 about the absorption of nicotine, the distribution of
- 8 nicotine. That's what I did on the historical
- 9 review. When I went back and started looking at
- 10 these, I was familiar with as much as I could the
- 11 mindset in 1963 of what they knew about nicotine.
- 12 And that's obviously a little bit hard to do because
- 13 we know a lot more about it now. So I'm trying to
- 14 subtract knowledge and say would that have really
- 15 made a big difference. But to me it wouldn't have.
- 16 I mean you -- I guess what you're asking is --
- 17 In a way it is true every little thing you do
- 18 provides a little bit of information, but is it
- 19 reasonable to assume that every little thing that a
- 20 company does, whether it's the tobacco company or any
- 21 other company that's in a competitive industry,
- 22 publishes everything they do on their product even
- 23 though it does provide information to them, and I
- 24 would think that would be unreasonable. Obviously
- 25 we've got millions of pages of documents. Where is

- 1 that going to be published? I mean --
- 2 Q. Well would you agree with me that a manufacturer
- 3 of a product, any product, knows more about that
- 4 product than anyone else?
- 5 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 6 A. I would assume they know a lot about their
- 7 product. I don't know about more than anybody else.
- 8 But as far as making the product and trying to make
- 9 that product the best way they can to sell the
- 10 product, they're probably doing the best they can.
- 11 If they -- if they thought they could do better,
- 12 they'd probably try to do better.
- 13 Q. A manufacturer would know more about the
- 14 characteristics of its product than anyone outside
- 15 the company; true?
- 16 A. In an overall sense. I'm not sure the
- 17 manufacturer, particularly from reading these
- 18 documents, understands sometimes the science behind
- 19 the characteristic.
- 20 There are some statements in here that I just
- 21 don't agree with. They make some flat-out statements
- 22 about the effects of ammonia on absorption through
- 23 the lung and things like that which I think they have
- 24 no evidence or data. They think they know sometimes
- 25 what they are talking about, but since there's no

- 1 research and data, they're just making the
- 2 statements. So in a --
- 3 Down at the molecular level, I'm not sure they
- 4 understand everything about their product, but in an
- 5 overall sense they probably understand a lot about
- 6 manufacturing the product. And I think that's
- 7 probably true with most industries.
- 8 Q. Including the tobacco industry.
- 9 A. Including the tobacco industry.
- 10 Q. If there's no notation about this particular
- 11 page we're talking about, the two lines on
- 12 absorption, if you've not written anything like "This
- 13 is really important" or "There's nothing relevant
- 14 here, " what does that mean?
- 15 A. I wouldn't try to read anything into that. I
- 16 mean I just -- I'm not saying that it's important,
- 17 but then I'm not saying that it's not important. I'm
- 18 not saying that nothing is here. I didn't write
- 19 "Nothing here" on everything. I mean that is --
- 20 that is some information. I wrote it down. It
- 21 obviously was some actual data which was in most
- 22 cases very hard to come by with all these documents
- 23 that I've read, to actually see some numbers, so when
- 24 I saw some experiments done which had data, I was
- 25 impressed, you could say, for 95 percent of the

- 1 documents that I saw didn't have any experimental
- 2 data at all. So I did write that down, I guess.
- 3 It's interesting; I wouldn't say it was important
- 4 that they had done that experiment.
- 5 Q. As of May of 1963, was it known in the
- 6 scientific and medical literature that the percentage
- 7 of absorption of nicotine from a cigarette could be
- 8 measured?
- 9 A. I don't know the answer to that question.
- 10 I'm -- I'm assuming it was known that it could be
- 11 measured at that time. People had measured
- 12 absorption by bioassay methods. As the nicotine came
- 13 out, they would put it on a heart preparation or
- 14 something like that and measure bioassay. But I
- 15 don't know how accurate those methods are.
- 16 Q. Well this is measured in humans.
- 17 A. Right.
- 18 Q. Was it known in May of 1963 or thereabouts that
- 19 the percentage absorption of nicotine in humans could
- 20 be measured by the method used by the Battelle
- 21 Institute here?
- 22 A. Well I'm sure it was known that it could be
- 23 measured. I don't know whether it was measured in
- 24 any other study before this in humans.
- 25 Q. So this might have been a significant finding,

- 1 it might not have been, you just don't know one way
- 2 or the other.
- 3 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 4 Q. I don't think it was a significant finding.
- 5 As far as the matter of whether, you said, could
- 6 it be measured, did they know that, I'm sure they did
- 7 because radioactive nicotine was available at that
- 8 time, that they could have done the experiment.
- 9 Q. Had it been done to your knowledge?
- 10 A. I don't know. I don't think so in humans.
- 11 Q. Lastly -- we'll take a break in a minute,
- 12 stretch -- was it known in May of 1963 what amount of
- 13 nicotine was drawn into the mouth from cigarettes in
- 14 the world scientific literature as distinguished from
- 15 company documents? Was that known?
- 16 A. I don't know, but I'm guessing that they would
- 17 have been -- if experiments were done -- I don't --
- 18 I don't know. That's such a big range that it's
- 19 almost meaningless to me. I mean if you had asked
- 20 somebody what the percentage absorption is of
- 21 nicotine, if you asked any scientist, they would have
- 22 hit in there somewhere.
- MR. SILBERFELD: Let's take 10.
- 24 (Recess taken.)
- 25 BY MR. SILBERFELD:

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- 1 Q. We were looking, Dr. Rowell, at this document,
- 2 "Fate of Nicotine in the Body" in May 1963. Again
- 3 solely for purposes of trying to understand your
- 4 methodology and note-taking and the notations that
- 5 you've made, there is another section that begins
- 6 with the designation page 14. Do you see that, sir?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Does that refer to distribution?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. All right. So that this section here that has
- 11 distribution in the left-hand margin consists really
- 12 of three lines. Is that a fair characterization of
- 13 it?
- 14 A. Yes, that looks -- that looks right.
- 15 Q. And at page 14 the statement is made, "It is
- 16 rapid after smoking?"
- 17 A. Right. "Concentration close to that observed
- 18 after IV."
- 19 Q. And --
- 20 A. "A few minutes."
- 21 Q. And you regard that information as not a new
- 22 finding, nothing significant medically or
- 23 scientifically?
- 24 A. I think that's right. Because that would --
- 25 That was already known, that it was rapid after

- 1 smoking.
- 2 Q. At page 15 under the same section about
- 3 distribution there's a notation, quote, "High
- 4 accumulation in brain."
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Do you see that?
- 7 A. Uh-huh.
- 8 Q. And you, I think, wrote there the editorial
- 9 comment, if I characterize it correctly, "This
- 10 supports earlier work by," and then please give me
- 11 the authors.
- 12 A. Schmitterlow, S-c-h-m-i-t-t-e-r-l-o-w, and
- 13 others. That's what it says.
- 14 Q. When was the work of Schmitterlow and others
- 15 done?
- 16 A. That was about the same time, early '60s.
- 17 Got some references in here.
- 18 Q. You're now referring to the historical review?
- 19 A. Right.
- 20 Q. Give me a page number when you get there; would
- 21 you?
- 22 A. Okay. Okay. Page five, in talking about 1950,
- 23 they used radioactive nicotine in mice and the brains
- 24 contain the highest level of examined immediately
- 25 after administration, which goes along with this

- 1 saying it's high accumulation in the brain. Then --
- 2 Q. Let me just ask you: Is this report, "Fate of
- 3 Nicotine in the Body, "May of 1963, in humans?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. All right.
- 6 A. And let me see who the second author is. An
- 7 Applegreen --
- 8 Yes, Applegreen was with Schmitterlow and
- 9 Hanson, I thought so. So they started doing these --
- 10 that was in '62 when Schmitterlow used his radiolabel
- 11 technique and found -- I think that's an incorrect
- 12 notation, I've got in my review here a little pencil
- 13 mark, they found blood/brain ratios of about four
- 14 within five minutes of IV nicotine in mice. I think
- 15 that should be brain/blood ratios. And I want to
- 16 check that.
- 17 Q. In other words, just reverse the words there?
- 18 A. Yes. I think --
- I mean I noted this when I read it, --
- 20 Q. Okay.
- 21 A. -- that the brain levels are higher than the
- 22 blood, so it should be brain to blood levels of
- 23 four.
- 24 And then they did whole-body radiography, the
- 25 same group, in '62, and then another paper in '65

- 1 showing the brain levels were highest within five
- 2 minutes. So the fact that it goes to the brain
- 3 quickly in concentrations was known, but this was in
- 4 humans. So I don't think you would expect it to be
- 5 different, but that was what was found in this paper,
- 6 that there was also high accumulation in the brain.
- 7 Q. At least some of the work done by Schmitterlow
- 8 after this time in 1963 was done in 1965, according
- 9 to your paper.
- 10 A. Right.
- 11 Q. And as of May of 1963, had the accumulation of
- 12 nicotine in the brain been demonstrated definitively
- 13 in humans?
- 14 A. I don't think so.
- 15 Q. So would you regard this statement "High
- 16 accumulation in the brain" in this May 1963 document
- 17 as being a new finding in humans?
- 18 A. It would have been new in humans, but it wasn't
- 19 novel. I mean there's a difference there. Because I
- 20 would have been very surprised if it was different in
- 21 humans, that the humans had some totally different
- 22 circulatory system that it didn't go into the brain
- 23 in humans the same way it did in animals. So in that
- 24 respect you would predict that. But it was done in
- 25 humans.

- 1 Q. Generally --
- 2 A. This paper.
- 3 Q. Yes. Generally speaking, both in 1963 and '83
- 4 and '93 and '97, there is always scientific
- 5 controversy, is there not, as to whether findings in
- 6 animals are susceptible to interpretation in humans?
- 7 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 8 A. Depends upon the area. With distribution
- 9 studies and absorption studies, there's not much
- 10 disagreement that they're going to be related because
- 11 the blood flow is known, it's fairly easy to
- 12 measure. I think when you get into behavioral
- 13 effects, I think you're on much shakier ground as far
- 14 as behavior of animals when you get to a whole-
- 15 animal level as far as learning tests and maze
- 16 performance and things like that, whether you're
- 17 really predicting what would happen in a human.
- 18 So --
- 19 But here I think it's pretty clear that you
- 20 could do it in any mammal and it would probably be
- 21 about the same, same rate, same timeframe.
- 22 Q. In May of 1963 was it accepted in the scientific
- 23 and medical communities that findings in mice could
- 24 be directly applicable to those same effects in
- 25 humans?

- 1 A. With respect to nicotine pharmacokinetics, I
- 2 would say that's true.
- 3 Q. Then the next section of this "Fate of Nicotine
- 4 in the Body" paper was entitled "Elimination?"
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. And that's the E-l-i-m designation at the left?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And you said "Nothing relevant." Right?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. What did "elimination" refer to?
- 11 A. Well I don't remember what is in this paper, but
- 12 that would refer to the metabolism and excretion of
- 13 nicotine, probably the rates that it happened. I
- 14 don't remember whether there was good data on that in
- 15 this "Fate of Nicotine in the Body," but it wouldn't
- 16 relate to nicotine's actions in the brain or anything
- 17 new. They didn't know a lot about the metabolism of
- 18 nicotine back then.
- 19 Q. And then under the discussion section there's a
- 20 line that reads "Two phase elimination." Do you see
- 21 that?
- 22 A. Uh-huh.
- 23 Q. Yes?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Okay. And there are some calculations there

- 1 about binding, and is it "reparations" or
- 2 "separation?"
- 3 A. Where are you talking about?
- 4 Q. From the parentheses, sir.
- 5 A. Well that's a quote from the document. Looks
- 6 like "separation."
- 7 Q. Whatever it actually says, --
- 8 A. Yeah, that's --
- 9 Q. -- my question to you is: Had that phenomenon
- 10 of two phase elimination been demonstrated in humans
- 11 as of May of 1963?
- 12 A. I --
- 13 Q. In the scientific or medical literature?
- 14 A. I don't know, but I don't think so.
- 15 Q. Then the next section is, quote, Tolerance and
- 16 Addiction, close quote. Do you see that?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And then you make the editorial comment,
- 19 "Present results offer no conclusive evidence for
- 20 mechanism?"
- 21 A. Right.
- 22 Q. Have I read that correctly?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. What did you mean by that?
- 25 A. Well I'd have to look at the results. There

- 1 they obviously talked of something about tolerance
- 2 and addiction on page 27 of the document, and it
- 3 looks like they didn't discuss the mechanism. I
- 4 don't know what they did discuss. I can't remember.
- 5 This would be a good one to go back, and I wish I had
- 6 it.
- 7 Q. Okay.
- 8 A. Yeah.
- 9 Q. As of May of 1963, was the concept of tolerance
- 10 related to nicotine and cigarette smoking in humans a
- 11 recognized medical phenomenon in the medical or
- 12 scientific literature?
- 13 A. There was a general conception of a lack of very
- 14 marked tolerance to nicotine at that time.
- 15 Q. And what conclusion did these authors make about
- 16 the concept of tolerance, that there was such a
- 17 phenomenon, or that there was a lack of tolerance?
- 18 A. I can't remember.
- 19 Q. And as of May of 1963 was there a consensus of
- 20 view about addiction from nicotine in cigarette
- 21 smoking in the medical and scientific literature?
- 22 A. Well in a very specific, clear categorization it
- 23 was said that it was not addicting in 1963, it was
- 24 habituating by definitions of that time, but many
- 25 people were characterizing cigarette smoking

- 1 particularly as being addicting even though they
- 2 didn't fit the definitions that were in the World
- 3 Health Organization reports at that time.
- 4 Q. So to the extent that these authors concluded
- 5 that nicotine in cigarettes was addictive, assume for
- 6 me that that's what they said --
- 7 A. Yeah. I don't know that they said that.
- 8 Q. Right.
- 9 A. But assume they did that.
- 10 Q. Assume, if you would, that they did say that,
- 11 would you regard that as a significant finding as of
- 12 May of 1963 in humans?
- 13 A. Well I'm sure this document had no evidence that
- 14 it was addicting. They didn't carry out experiments
- 15 on the addictive nature of nicotine in humans, so if
- 16 they said it, it would have just been their opinion
- 17 that it was addicting. But there were no --
- 18 This was a document on the fate of nicotine in
- 19 the body on pharmacokinetics, which as I said gives
- 20 no evidence or mechanism for tolerance or addiction.
- 21 So they may well have said it is addicting, but it
- 22 wouldn't have made a difference to me. I mean they
- 23 couldn't have published that information without some
- 24 kind of data supporting that it was addicting in
- 25 humans. And I don't think that was the purpose of

- 1 the project. They didn't look at that.
- 2 Q. Then at the bottom you say, "These results might
- 3 have been interesting to publish, but there was no
- 4 novel finding or breakthrough. Need more, quote, N,
- 5 close quote, data to variable." Right?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. N refers to the number of patients in the study?
- 8 A. Right.
- 9 Q. And why do you say the results might have been
- 10 interesting to publish?
- 11 A. Because, as you say, it was the first --
- 12 I remember this was the first study like this in
- 13 humans, so it might have been interesting to publish.
- 14 Q. Was this report, in your judgment, worthy of
- 15 reporting to governmental authorities that have
- 16 responsibility for tobacco products, whether it's in
- 17 the United States or elsewhere, --
- 18 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 19 Q. -- as of May 1963?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 21 A. I don't know. I mean you're saying was it my
- 22 opinion --
- What was the question again?
- 24 Q. Do you believe, having reviewed this document in
- 25 the last year, --

- 1 A. Uh-huh?
- 2 Q. -- that as of May of 1963, because of the
- 3 findings in humans that it made, that it was worthy
- 4 of reporting, not publishing in the world literature,
- 5 but reporting to a governmental entity?
- 6 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 7 A. Worthy of reporting? I really don't know. I
- 8 don't know what the criteria for reporting to the
- 9 governmental agencies are, and I really have no
- 10 indication of whether they were supposed to do it or
- 11 weren't supposed to do it or --
- 12 I don't know.
- 13 Q. As a pharmacologist, you're familiar with the
- 14 Food, Drug & Cosmetics Act; are you not?
- 15 A. Vaguely.
- 16 Q. And you understand the duty of manufacturers of
- 17 products covered by that act to report to FDA
- 18 significant findings with respect to their products?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 20 A. Well with drugs I'm aware that any adverse
- 21 reactions have to be reported and things like that,
- 22 any unknown problems or contraindications. As far as
- 23 products like this, I really don't know. And I
- 24 don't --
- 25 There's no evidence in here of any unknown

- 1 quantity that they discovered, any unknown thing,
- 2 except for, you say, they pretty much verified what
- 3 you would have assumed from the animal studies to
- 4 also happen in humans. In that respect it was new in
- 5 the humans, but whether that was worthy of reporting
- 6 as any consequence of the smoking or certainly
- 7 adverse consequences, I just don't know.
- 8 Q. Do you categorize nicotine as a drug?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And so to the extent that a drug within a
- 11 product caused these findings in humans and was the
- 12 first such finding as of May of 1963, you would
- 13 agree, would you not, that that finding should be
- 14 reported to an appropriate governmental authority
- 15 that regulates that drug?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 17 A. I don't know whether FDA regulated nicotine.
- 18 Nicotine --
- 19 When I say it's a drug, because any -- any
- 20 chemical that you give to the body to cause some kind
- 21 of an effect is considered a drug, but to me the FDA
- 22 regulates marketable drugs that are used for some
- 23 purpose, and nicotine didn't have any marketable
- 24 purpose at that time. I don't know whether the FDA
- 25 regulated it or not.

- 1 Q. Well it had a marketable purpose within the
- 2 cigarette; did it not?
- 3 A. I wouldn't characterize it as a -- as a drug in
- 4 a cigarette, marketable in that way.
- 5 Q. Why not?
- 6 A. Because I don't think that cigarettes are
- 7 marketable as delivering the drug nicotine. That's
- 8 not why people are smoking, as I've said, to only get
- 9 the nicotine drug from the cigarette.
- 10 Q. Have you seen company documents that describe
- 11 the cigarette as a nicotine-delivery device?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And you disagree with those?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Those people who said that are just wrong?
- 16 A. Well I'm sure that's what those people that said
- 17 that believed.
- 18 Q. And your disagreeing with them is based on what?
- 19 A. Because there's no evidence that people -- that
- 20 nicotine will substitute for cigarette smoking, that
- 21 they will be satisfied by nicotine without the
- 22 smoking. In fact there's evidence that they are just
- 23 the opposite, that it's the smoking that's the more
- 24 behavioral component of it than -- than it is the
- 25 nicotine. And there are other people in the

- 1 documents that I read, other quotes that said we
- 2 don't know why people smoke, we don't know the extent
- 3 of nicotine importance in cigarette smoking, things
- 4 like that. So I don't know what the company policy
- 5 was or what the company really believed, but the
- 6 people that said those statements, I'm sure they were
- 7 saying what they believed.
- 8 Q. Going back to the document, "Fate of Nicotine in
- 9 the Body, " as part of your review of these documents
- 10 have you at any time compared, in this case, B.A.T.'s
- 11 public statements about nicotine and its effects to
- 12 their internal documents such as the document we've
- 13 been talking about?
- 14 A. I haven't formally or systematically done that.
- 15 Q. Do you have an impression in your mind as to
- 16 whether the internal findings of B.A.T. and their
- 17 public statements about nicotine and its effects are
- 18 the same?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 20 A. Well there are a lot of statements in the
- 21 documents. Some of the people are making statements
- 22 one way, some of the people are making statements the
- 23 other way, so I don't know what the company would
- 24 produce as their public statement. I haven't seen
- 25 the public statements that the -- that the companies

- 1 made, really, I've just seen quotes and conferences
- 2 and people sending memos around that say certain
- 3 things. All through the documents I see those kind
- 4 of statements, but I have not seen the, you might
- 5 say, the public, formal declaration that the
- 6 statement -- that the companies have made about their
- 7 products.
- 8 Q. You're not aware of the CEOs of the tobacco
- 9 companies making public statements about whether
- 10 their products cause disease or whether they're
- 11 addictive?
- 12 A. Yes, I've read those in the paper, the
- 13 statements they've made.
- 14 Q. And do you find that those public statements are
- 15 consistent with or inconsistent with the documents
- 16 you reviewed that are the internal documents of the
- 17 companies, --
- 18 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 19 Q. -- at least the four companies you've looked
- 20 at?
- 21 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 22 A. Well I think the questions that were asked and
- 23 the way they answered the questions, they are being
- 24 truthful and consistent in what they say, because the
- 25 questions are asked like "Do you think cigarette

- 1 smoking causes cancer? Do you think nicotine is
- 2 addicting?" Those are the kinds of things I read in
- 3 the paper. And I think they --
- I don't think they're inconsistent with what the
- 5 statements say the company policies are in the
- 6 documents necessarily, not what certain individuals
- 7 say, but what the company policies are, which I said
- 8 I really don't know. But I assume that the CEOs are
- 9 saying what the company policy is, I guess. I don't
- 10 know. They're probably stating their personal
- 11 opinion too.
- 12 Q. In order for this document, the "Fate of
- 13 Nicotine in the Body," or any others that you've
- 14 looked at to be significant, do you believe they must
- 15 be of publishable quality to be significant in the
- 16 medical or scientific community?
- 17 A. In general I would say yes, because if you
- 18 haven't done the studies carefully enough to not be
- 19 publishable, then the significance of the finding is
- 20 suspect.
- 21 Q. Define "publishable" for me.
- 22 A. That the experimental procedures were done
- 23 carefully so you know that the numbers that you got
- 24 from the experiments are correct; that you had
- 25 appropriate controls so there's not investigator

- 1 bias; hopefully the experiments were done blind so
- 2 subjects didn't know, for example, whether they were
- 3 getting a drug or not getting a drug. I mean there
- 4 are a lot of things that go into making you confident
- 5 in the conclusions that came from the study, and if
- 6 you're not confident in the conclusions that came
- 7 from the study, I don't know that you could comment
- 8 too much on the significance of what they found if
- 9 you weren't confident of the results.
- 10 Q. Do you regard case reports as having medical
- 11 significance?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Why?
- 14 A. Well as far as one individual, which is what
- 15 they usually are, reacting to a certain drug, they
- 16 add a little bit of information. I think if you got
- 17 enough case reports in, you could make some maybe
- 18 generalizations about what a drug does or adverse
- 19 effects and things.
- 20 Q. Case reports are published?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. So is it fair to say that not all material that
- 23 is publishable has to be a double-blinded, controlled
- 24 study?
- 25 A. That's right.

- 1 Q. And so --
- 2 A. But --
- 3 Q. Yes, go ahead.
- 4 A. -- what I was going to say, the conclusions from
- 5 the case reports, there usually aren't very good
- 6 conclusions from the case reports except this
- 7 happened in this patient, so the significance of that
- 8 is suspect because there wasn't a hypothesis-driven
- 9 study to investigate anything. It was -- it's a
- 10 phenomenological publication.
- 11 Q. Well these 10 patients that were looked at with
- 12 absorption, distribution and elimination in mind
- 13 would certainly be at least of the significance of a
- 14 case report; would they not?
- 15 A. Yes. This is kind of getting halfway between a
- 16 case report and a good study. I mean 10 may have
- 17 been enough if they had had very close numbers, but
- 18 there's so much variability that they couldn't say
- 19 much with only 10. That's why I put down there you
- 20 need more Ns to tighten those numbers up. But if you
- 21 want to compare it to a case report, it would have
- 22 been publishable as a case report.
- 23 Q. And the fact that this work was done in humans
- 24 would be of significance; would it not?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Unlike the work of some of the authors we talked
- 2 about, Schmitterlow and Hanson and so forth that did
- 3 it in animals, it would be more significant that this
- 4 work was done in humans rather than repeat the same
- 5 sort of experiments that they had done in mice.
- 6 A. Right. It would be more significant to humans
- 7 that this was done in humans I guess.
- 8 Q. Well we only do this work for humans; right?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. That's what I thought.
- 11 Have you at any time since you were first
- 12 contacted about the historical review talked to any
- 13 current or former employees of any tobacco company
- 14 other than lawyers?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. Have you ever talked to any science types,
- 17 scientists, researchers, medical doctors, medical
- 18 personnel of any tobacco companies since you were
- 19 first contacted?
- 20 A. At meetings I have probably talked to some, and
- 21 when I $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ one in particular, but it had really
- 22 nothing --
- I probably would have talked to him anyway. It
- 24 was really not directly about the case.
- 25 Q. Who was that?

- 1 A. Pat Lippiello.
- 2 Q. And who is that?
- 3 A. He's a scientist at R. J. Reynolds, and he does
- 4 work closely related to what I do on looking at
- 5 nicotine effects in the body.
- 6 Q. He's an employee of RJR?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And you've spoken to --
- 9 Is it Dr. Lippiello?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. You've spoken to Dr. Lippiello at medical
- 12 meetings?
- 13 A. Yes, scientific medical meetings.
- 14 Q. All right. Any other time?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. How many times have you spoken to Dr. Lippiello
- 17 about nicotine and its effects?
- 18 A. How many times over the years, or --
- 19 Q. Yes, sir.
- 20 A. I don't know. A dozen or so. I mean I've seen
- 21 him for years at the meetings. We've come to know
- 22 each other by our mutual interests.
- 23 Q. Does Dr. Lippiello, to your knowledge, share
- 24 your views about nicotine and its effects?
- 25 A. I don't know. I only talked to him about

- 1 research findings and kind of the mechanisms of
- 2 nicotine. I didn't really discuss policy or anything
- 3 with him.
- 4 Q. Anyone else other than Dr. Lippiello that you've
- 5 spoken to?
- 6 A. That works with the tobacco -- employees of the
- 7 tobacco companies?
- 8 Q. Current or former.
- 9 A. Current or former. You mean since '95 or --
- 10 Q. Yes.
- 11 A. I mean I see these people occasionally, so I
- 12 don't know. I mean, for example --
- I don't think since '95, no. Not since I worked
- 14 on the project. But I've never spoken to anybody and
- 15 had conversations that I wouldn't have had already
- 16 just about the science. I mean it -- nothing even
- 17 with Dr. Lippiello had to do with the project or the
- 18 tobacco documents that I'd read or anything. I don't
- 19 think I've talked to anybody else.
- 20 Q. And the only other people you've spoken to about
- 21 your expert witness work, including the historical
- 22 review, have been lawyers?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And principally Mr. Nims?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Have you spoken to any lawyers from Minnesota
- 2 ever about this case?
- 3 A. No, I don't think so.
- 4 Q. Have you dealt with any Minnesota lawyers other
- 5 than to get here today?
- 6 A. No.
- 7 The reason I had trouble answering the question
- 8 is because I -- you know, at scientific sessions you
- 9 give posters, and I know people have come up to me
- 10 and they'll have on their name tag doctor so and so,
- 11 Philip Morris or RJR, and I'll talk to them about
- 12 what's on the poster. I can't remember names, but I
- 13 have conversations with scientists that work for the
- 14 tobacco industries occasionally.
- 15 Q. Uh-huh.
- 16 A. But it's -- I mean --
- 17 Q. Have you asked to talk to any company personnel
- 18 that are scientific or medical in terms of their
- 19 focus --
- 20 A. No.
- 21 Q. -- at any time?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Any particular reason why not?
- 24 A. Well I assume if they have important information
- 25 they want to provide to the public, they'll --

- 1 they'll publish it. I mean Dr. Lippiello publishes
- 2 work and the other individuals -- John Robinson has
- 3 published and talked at meetings that I've attended,
- 4 things like that. I haven't sought them out to ask
- 5 what studies they're doing or --
- 6 Things like that I guess is what you're asking.
- 7 Q. Yes.
- 8 In order to gain a historical perspective of
- 9 what the companies knew and when they knew it, have
- 10 you asked to talk to any company researchers or
- 11 people that were around in the '60s and '70s or the
- 12 '80s?
- 13 A. No.
- 14 Q. Do you think that would be useful?
- 15 A. Well I mean it's -- it's not the focus of my --
- 16 You know, I'm basically a researcher, so when
- 17 I -- my main job is to do scientific research and to
- 18 teach and to be active in the medical school
- 19 environment. This is kind of a little side project,
- 20 and I really haven't made this a focus of my efforts
- 21 to try to contact people in the tobacco industry and
- 22 track down who said these things. A lot of the
- 23 people that I wrote -- who wrote these documents, I
- 24 have no clue who they were or what positions they
- 25 held in the company. I mean if I was intent on

- 1 really delving into this, I would probably try to
- 2 find out what position they had and whether, when
- 3 they said what they said, they were basing this on
- 4 some knowledge base or some former experiments and
- 5 things like that.
- 6 I just have not gotten into this. I've looked
- 7 at the documents that I've been provided with the
- 8 intent of finding whether those documents contain the
- 9 information which I thought was novel or new and
- 10 publishable.
- 11 Q. Uh-huh.
- 12 A. That's really the extent of where I want to go
- 13 on this.
- 14 Q. In the course of your scientific work at the
- 15 medical school, you have a certain approach, do you
- 16 not, to doing your research?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And that approach includes steps beyond those
- 19 that you've done here; true?
- 20 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 21 A. Well it's a whole different approach. I mean --
- Yes. Completely different type of endeavor.
- 23 Q. Tell me about that.
- 24 A. Well in doing scientific research, you're
- 25 keeping up with the literature very closely. You

- 1 talk to people at meetings. You try to find the
- 2 niche of an expertise that you have that you can --
- 3 you can direct to a project, in this case to
- 4 nicotine's effect on the brain, and make some new
- 5 contributions and new discoveries, basically to try
- 6 to get grants and trying to write papers. I mean
- 7 it's a -- it's a -- it's a funding exercise to try to
- 8 get funded for your lab. And then you want to
- 9 publish the new work and hopefully make some
- 10 significant contributions.
- 11 Q. In its current state, is the historical review
- 12 something that you would submit for publication?
- 13 A. Well as I said, I don't know who would want to
- 14 publish this. I mean this would be a major
- 15 publication effort and take a lot of money. As a
- 16 review, the first eight chapters, because there have
- 17 been a lot of excellent reviews, most of them aren't
- 18 this encompassing, they will take one of these
- 19 subjects and there will be a book on it and they'll
- 20 go into more detail, and they'll take it right up to
- 21 1997, which really -- we really didn't cover every
- 22 aspect. Our focus was the breakthroughs, as you
- 23 might say, when the breakthroughs occurred, not the
- 24 little bricks that were put in which a comprehensive
- 25 review would do.

- 1 So in its present form, I'm really not sure this
- 2 would add too much that's not already known. I mean
- 3 anybody could -- there --
- 4 There are books on all of these subjects which
- 5 are more comprehensive than this, and if anybody
- 6 wanted to look up cognitive behavior or
- 7 self-administration studies or anything like that,
- 8 they could find reviews. They had a little more
- 9 focus than this, but they would be complete.
- 10 The last chapter I think would be something that
- 11 I might be interested in publishing, which is, in my
- 12 opinion, to put a more objective perspective on this
- 13 nicotine addiction controversy. Which, although you
- 14 relate that I'm the only one that agrees with this
- 15 and all the other organizations don't, I know there
- 16 are a lot of people who have a much more balanced
- 17 opinion and are not enthralled with the fact that
- 18 nicotine -- that cigarettes are only nicotine-
- 19 delivery devices. And -- and there have been books
- 20 published on this, too, and I have some references in
- 21 there, so that might be publishable.
- 22 Q. Uh-huh. Is it your view that those that
- 23 consider nicotine to be addictive do not reach that
- 24 conclusion from a balanced assessment of the medical
- 25 evidence?

- 1 A. That's my view.
- 2 Q. So that the Surgeon General of the United States
- 3 has a biased viewpoint on this subject.
- 4 A. I think so. I think it's difficult for me to
- 5 see how someone can contend that nicotine is
- 6 addicting when no one's ever been addicted to
- 7 nicotine. It's as simple as that. And there's other
- 8 evidence as well. But that would seem to be a fairly
- 9 straightforward thing to find out, that if people
- 10 could become addicted to nicotine, and nicotine has
- 11 been applied to people and been injected in people
- 12 and people have worn the patch and things like that,
- 13 and to my knowledge there's no evidence that nicotine
- 14 is addicting, if you use that word as a severe drug
- 15 dependence. Does it produce some mild withdrawal,
- 16 some mild euphoria? Yes. But --
- 17 You have to define "addiction" first, but it's
- 18 not addicting in the way that most people would use
- 19 the word in a very pejorative sense.
- 20 Q. If I changed the word from "addictive" to "a
- 21 dependence" without the adjective mild, moderate or
- 22 severe in front of it, --
- 23 A. Uh-huh.
- 24 Q. -- as a dependence, is it your opinion that
- 25 nicotine in cigarettes is dependence-producing?

- 1 A. The nicotine in cigarettes? I would not
- 2 disagree with that. I'm not sure that the evidence
- 3 is real strong, but it's probably a correct
- 4 statement, that the amount of nicotine they receive
- 5 from cigarettes can produce some degree of
- 6 dependence.
- 7 Q. And do you ascribe to the point of view that in
- 8 current-day thinking, the last 10 years let's say,
- 9 that the terms "addiction" and "dependence" are used
- 10 synonymously?
- 11 A. Unfortunately, yes.
- 12 Q. You agree with that statement.
- 13 A. I agree that they're used interchangeably now in
- 14 the last 10 years.
- 15 Q. In the course of the work that you've done in
- 16 the last two years for the litigation project, --
- 17 A. Right.
- 18 Q. -- have you learned that some number of
- 19 documents of a scientific nature have been withheld
- 20 by reason of a claim of privilege about them?
- 21 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 22 A. No, I don't --
- I have not learned that they've been withheld.
- 24 Q. But you don't know that one way or the other.
- 25 A. I don't know that.

- 1 Q. You don't know whether that's true.
- 2 A. I don't know whether that's true.
- 3 Q. And you have not asked to see, have you, any
- 4 scientific documents that are not publicly available
- 5 from either Mr. Nims or from any other counsel?
- 6 A. No.
- 7 Q. Have you seen any formula documents, Dr. Rowell?
- 8 A. Any what?
- 9 Q. Formula documents, the formula for cigarettes.
- 10 A. In some of the documents I saw --
- 11 You mean as far as what's in the cigarettes?
- 12 Q. Yes, sir.
- 13 A. Yes, I've seen some mention of that.
- 14 Q. Separate and apart from the documents that
- 15 you've reviewed, the notes of which we have here,
- 16 have you actually seen formula documents from the
- 17 cigarette companies themselves?
- 18 A. Not separate from the documents that I've
- 19 reviewed. They've been in the documents I reviewed.
- 20 Q. Do you regard your work in connection with the
- 21 opinions that you intend to express at the time of
- 22 trial in this case as being complete?
- 23 A. Are my opinions complete?
- 24 Q. Is your work complete.
- 25 A. "Is your work complete?"

- I can't answer that because I don't know what --
- 2 well I know it's not complete in the fact that I
- 3 will -- I will finish reading the documents that I've
- 4 received that I have not read yet because I've been
- 5 given them to look at. I just haven't had time to do
- 6 it. At that point I will make a judgment whether
- 7 they in fact provide new information, and I might
- 8 change my opinion, I might not. After that I can't
- 9 see me changing -- I mean I --
- 10 I won't make work for myself and ask for any
- 11 more documents. But if I'm provided more documents,
- 12 I'll -- I'll review them, too. So --
- MR. NIMS: And just for the record, we have
- 14 just, as you know, completed the deposition of Dr.
- 15 Hurt, and there are some company documents that Dr.
- 16 Hurt has reviewed that it is our intention to still
- 17 provide to Dr. Rowell.
- MR. SILBERFELD: Limited to that; that is,
- 19 Hurt documents that he looked at?
- 20 MR. NIMS: That's my present intention
- 21 anyway, is limited to documents that Dr. Hurt
- 22 reviewed. Somebody else may already know they have
- 23 an intention to show him something else that I don't
- 24 know about, but --
- 25 THE WITNESS: I know, just as a follow-up

- 1 on that, because I read Dr. Hurt's expert report,
- 2 many of the quotations in the documents that he
- 3 referenced in there I have not seen.
- 4 Q. What have you not seen, the documents or the
- 5 quotations?
- 6 A. The documents.
- 7 Q. Oh.
- 8 A. He put Bates numbers in his expert report.
- 9 Q. Yes.
- 10 A. Said this, this, and Bates number. And I looked
- 11 up, and most of them I haven't seen, I haven't been
- 12 provided.
- 13 Q. When did you read Dr. Hurt's report for the
- 14 first time?
- 15 A. First time?
- 16 Six weeks ago maybe. Whenever I first got it.
- 17 Q. And did you ask counsel for the documents
- 18 referred to in the Hurt report?
- 19 A. No. I didn't go down and actually check the
- 20 Bates numbers of which ones I had and didn't have
- 21 until just last week, so I didn't have a run-down.
- 22 And plus, there are probably 10 or 12 of the
- 23 documents that were included with Hurt's expert
- 24 report that I also haven't had time to get to, and so
- 25 they may be in there. But -- but I will eventually

- 1 get around to this.
- 2 Q. Are there points of disagreement between you and
- 3 Dr. Hurt?
- 4 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 5 A. Well yes. But could you be specific? I mean --
- 6 Are there any points? Yeah.
- 7 Q. Yes.
- 8 As you sit here today, can you tell me an area
- 9 or areas where you and Dr. Hurt disagree?
- 10 A. Well in general I think Dr. Hurt is of the
- 11 opinion that it is the nicotine in cigarette smoking
- 12 that is completely driving the smoking habit.
- 13 Smoking addiction he would call it.
- 14 Q. Do you think he says that completely; that is,
- 15 the nicotine completely explains the reason for
- 16 smoking?
- 17 A. It pretty much looks like it from his expert
- 18 report, the only thing I have from him, that he is
- 19 basing smoking behavior, maybe I'll say, almost
- 20 exclusively on the presence of nicotine in the
- 21 cigarettes, and so that's the major point of
- 22 disagreement.
- 23 Q. And your view is that it's a significant factor
- 24 but not the only factor.
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 2 Q. Right?
- 3 A. It's a significant factor.
- 4 Q. And not the only factor.
- 5 A. It -- it's not -- certainly not --
- 6 I clearly think it's not the only factor. He
- 7 makes some statements in his expert report that I
- 8 don't agree with, specifically about rapidity of
- 9 travel across the lung. And he's -- he's got some
- 10 misquotes from the documents that --
- 11 The very first one I looked up, he had a quote
- 12 around it, and didn't quote it rightly -- right. So
- 13 there are things that are even incorrect.
- 14 Q. On June the 30th you signed a six-page report --
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. -- which is your expert report.
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Who prepared the report?
- 19 A. I did.
- 20 Q. Completely?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Was any draft of it reviewed by anyone?
- 23 A. No
- 24 Q. Was it changed in any way from the first draft
- 25 to this final draft?

- 1 A. Well I'm sure I had on my word processor
- 2 previous drafts, so there I'm sure were changes.
- 3 I -- you know, I worked on it for a while.
- 4 Q. Did you discuss the draft or its contents with
- 5 anyone before issuing the final?
- 6 A. I can't -- I can't recall. I don't think so.
- 7 Mr. Nims might have had the final draft and we
- 8 discussed it at that point, but I don't know that it
- 9 was completely finished. I really can't remember.
- 10 Q. Were any --
- 11 A. Trying to go back and --
- 12 No, I think the final draft was -- was finished
- 13 when he saw it the first time.
- MR. NIMS: Just if we could go off the
- 15 record a second.
- 16 (Discussion off the record.)
- 17 BY MR. SILBERFELD:
- 18 Q. I neglected to ask you earlier whether you ever
- 19 testified in a trial.
- 20 A. No.
- 21 Q. Ever testified at a government hearing of any
- 22 kind?
- 23 A. No
- 24 Q. Ever given written testimony in the form of a
- 25 letter or a report of any kind having to do with

- 1 nicotine and/or its effects?
- 2 A. No.
- 3 Q. You're affiliated at the present time, Dr.
- 4 Rowell, with the University of Louisville School of
- 5 Medicine?
- 6 A. That's correct.
- 7 Q. Does the School of Medicine have a stated
- 8 position on whether smoking causes disease?
- 9 A. I don't know.
- 10 Q. It may have, it may not have, you don't know one
- 11 way or the other?
- 12 A. I don't know one way or the other. They have a
- 13 smoking policy that I've seen, and I don't know if it
- 14 talks in there about diseases, I doubt if it does;
- 15 it's whether you can smoke in buildings and things
- 16 like that.
- 17 Q. Does the School of Medicine have a position that
- 18 it's taken with respect to whether or not nicotine is
- 19 dependence-producing or addictive?
- 20 A. I don't know, but I don't think so. Fairly
- 21 confident it has no position on that.
- 22 Q. You are not a medical doctor.
- 23 A. That's right.
- 24 Q. You don't treat patients.
- 25 A. That's right.

- 1 Q. Are you consulted at times about patient care
- 2 from a pharmacological standpoint?
- 3 A. Occasionally, yeah.
- 4 Q. By M.D.'s?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. And have you in the course of your time at
- 7 Louisville been consulted with respect to smoking-
- 8 cessation issues by any M.D. at the University School
- 9 of Medicine?
- 10 A. Yes. Generally by phone. If there's a
- 11 question, almost always they call the pharmacology
- 12 department, and depending upon what people are there,
- 13 they'll refer them to me if it has anything to do
- 14 with nicotine. Usually there will be a question on
- 15 the half-life of nicotine in the body or how long can
- 16 you measure cotinine in the blood of a smoker.
- I had a question on, with pregnant women, how
- 18 you could determine when the time they last smoked,
- 19 if you tell them not to smoke, and things like that.
- 20 So off and on.
- 21 Q. In 1989 you spent some time at the University of
- 22 Bath in England?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. A visiting professorship?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. In the course of that did you participate in any
- 2 meetings or conferences of any kind that dealt with
- 3 tobacco-related issues?
- 4 A. No.
- 5 Q. Did you participate in a biobehavioral
- 6 conference in 1989 with someone by the name of
- 7 Wonnacott, W-o-n-n-a-c-o-t-t?
- 8 A. No, I didn't participate, but I was on the
- 9 present -- I was on the paper that she presented at
- 10 that conference.
- 11 Q. But you didn't participate?
- 12 A. I wasn't there, no.
- 13 Q. And that was at the University of Bath.
- 14 A. I don't think it was. I thought that was on the
- 15 continent of Europe or something. Maybe I've got the
- 16 wrong conference here.
- 17 Q. What role did you have in the paper she
- 18 presented?
- 19 A. I did some experiments on a drug called
- 20 anatoxin, which we were looking at the ability of
- 21 that to upregulate receptors and whether those
- 22 receptors were functional, and she presented part of
- 23 that work in her presentation at that conference.
- 24 Q. That conference was sponsored by whom?
- 25 A. I don't remember. Thought it was a drug

- 1 company. Ciba maybe. Was that the --
- 2 I don't remember.
- 3 Q. How about R. J. Reynolds?
- 4 A. I don't know. Maybe.
- 5 Q. Does it refresh your memory at all about that
- 6 whether Dr. Lippiello was part of it?
- 7 A. In 1989, I mean, I didn't go to the conference.
- 8 I don't know where -- where it was or --
- 9 I'm pretty sure it wasn't in Bath because I
- 10 probably would have gone because I was there.
- 11 Q. With respect to -- and I'm now referring to the
- 12 second page of your CV where you list your
- 13 professional affiliations. With respect to any of
- 14 the societies of which you are a current or past
- 15 member, do they, to your knowledge, have an official
- 16 or a stated position on smoking and whether it causes
- 17 disease?
- 18 A. I really don't know. The only one that I'm
- 19 thinking of is the Society for Research on Nicotine
- 20 and Tobacco, which I guess is in there somewhere.
- 21 Q. Not listed here.
- 22 A. Hmm.
- 23 Q. Let me show you the version of the CV I have.
- 24 Am I looking at the wrong page?
- 25 A. No. I guess I didn't put it down there. I'm

- 1 surprised.
- 2 Q. What's it called?
- 3 A. Society for the Research -- Society for Research
- 4 on Nicotine and Tobacco. And I remember a big
- 5 controversy about a year ago about whether everybody
- 6 in the society had to agree to the bylaws, I guess it
- 7 was -- it wasn't the bylaws, but it was the purposes
- 8 of the society, and part of the purpose was to -- to
- 9 try to do what they could to prevent cigarette
- 10 smoking and to acknowledge the health hazards of
- 11 cigarette smoking or something like that. So they
- 12 have a preamble to their agreement of membership.
- 13 And there are some tobacco company scientists, I
- 14 think, that are part of the organization. They were
- 15 trying to kick them out. So there was a big
- 16 controversy about this. But that's -- that's the
- 17 only one I really know anything about. The others
- 18 may have, but I -- I don't know.
- 19 Q. So the Society for Research on Nicotine and
- 20 Tobacco has a stated position --
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. -- or point of view on whether or not cigarette
- 23 smoking causes disease?
- 24 A. I think so.
- 25 Q. And --

- 1 A. Certainly whether --
- 2 Certainly whether it's something that society
- 3 should make efforts to contribute to stopping
- 4 smoking. I don't know exactly whether they say it
- 5 contributes to disease, but it might say that.
- 6 Q. And do you ascribe to that point of view
- 7 yourself?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. With respect to any of the professional
- 10 affiliations listed in the CV, including the Society
- 11 for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco, do any of them,
- 12 to your knowledge, have a stated position on whether
- 13 or not nicotine produces a dependence or an
- 14 addiction?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 16 Q. Nicotine in cigarettes.
- 17 A. I don't know whether they have a stated position
- 18 on that or not.
- 19 Q. On page three of your CV under service
- 20 activities you list, under state and national, a
- 21 group called ASPET/SOT. What is that, sir?
- 22 A. The American Society for Experimental
- 23 Therapeutics -- Pharmacology and Experimental
- 24 Therapeutics, and SOT is the Society of Toxicology.
- 25 Q. And then on page -- beginning on page four and

- 1 running over to page six you list funded research
- 2 grants.
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Let me show you the CV version I have, and
- 5 please tell me whether these are all the funded
- 6 research grants that you've ever received in the
- 7 course of your professional career.
- 8 A. I think so. I wouldn't have left any out.
- 9 Q. Well it just may not be a current version of the
- 10 CV, which is why I show it to you.
- 11 A. Yes, uh-huh.
- 12 Q. Does the Tobacco and Health Research Institute
- 13 receive any money from any tobacco company, to your
- 14 knowledge?
- 15 A. I don't think it does.
- 16 Q. Do you know for sure?
- 17 A. I don't know for sure, but I don't think it
- 18 does.
- 19 Q. Have you ever served in any capacity in the
- 20 Tobacco Health Research Institute where you would
- 21 have access to the accounting information as to what
- 22 money comes in and what money goes out --
- 23 A. No.
- 24 Q. -- and that sort of financial data?
- 25 A. No.

- 1 Q. On page five of your CV you list a funded
- 2 research grant from the British-American Tobacco
- 3 Company. Do you recall that?
- 4 A. Right.
- 5 Q. Eighteen hundred dollars, with -- is it Ms.
- 6 Wonnacott?
- 7 A. Right.
- 8 Q. Was that the paper that she presented at that
- 9 biobehavioral conference we talked of earlier?
- 10 A. Yes. Subsequent to my work in her laboratory
- 11 she had received some money from B.A.T., and for the
- 12 sake of completeness, because I was on that paper and
- 13 she referenced this for support, I put that in there
- 14 just --
- But she got the money. She was the principal
- 16 investigator, and it was given to her in Bath and to
- 17 her lab. So I put myself down there as a
- 18 co-investigator because I think, I'm not sure, that
- 19 she probably used that money to buy some of the
- 20 anatoxin, some of the compounds I worked on.
- 21 Q. Did you work on the paper or the experiments
- 22 with her?
- 23 A. I did the experiments, yeah.
- 24 Q. Yes.
- 25 A. She didn't do them with me. I mean I did them,

- 1 but she -- I was in her lab.
- 2 Q. And you drove --
- 3 You derived no benefit from this money that was
- 4 given by the British-American Tobacco Company?
- 5 A. I don't know exactly whether the money went
- 6 directly to me, but if I received any benefit, the
- 7 most direct would have been that it came to her and
- 8 that she bought some of the chemicals and things that
- 9 I used. But I don't know. That would have been the
- 10 benefit. But I would have done the work anyway. I
- 11 mean I was already there.
- 12 Q. Has any of your research been funded in whole or
- 13 in part by The Council for Tobacco Research?
- 14 A. No.
- 15 Let me -- let me follow up on that again.
- 16 Q. Sure.
- 17 A. When I was a post-doctor fellow in Dr. Sastry's
- 18 lab at Vanderbilt, he, I think, received Council for
- 19 Tobacco Research support. And I was in his
- 20 laboratory, so again that money may have indirectly
- 21 been used to support some of my research, because he
- 22 was the principal investigator of that laboratory.
- 23 So -- but personally or on any grants that I've been
- 24 personal investigator, I have not received any money
- 25 from The Council for Tobacco Research or from a

- 1 tobacco company.
- 2 Q. The paper you did with Susan Wonnacott in 1989
- 3 while you were at Bath, --
- 4 A. Right.
- 5 Q. -- the one supported by B.A.T. --
- 6 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 7 A. Well may have been. And part of that work --
- 8 Was that the one where I'm first author? Okay.
- 9 Q. Yes, you're first author with her.
- 10 A. Right.
- 11 Q. And you think that the money paid may have been
- 12 used to obtain the anatoxin?
- 13 A. I don't know. I never got the money and didn't
- 14 see it, but it came to her. I think she wrote a
- 15 letter requesting money to support my research to --
- 16 to B.A.T. in England when I was there just to help.
- 17 She -- she's done that periodically, I guess, and has
- 18 received money over the years from them. When
- 19 there's a good project that comes down the line, she,
- 20 as any good investigator does, tries to find a way to
- 21 support it. So --
- 22 Q. The acknowledgment to this article provides, in
- 23 part, "We are very appreciative to Dr. Albequerque,
- 24 University of Maryland, for providing the Anatoxin A
- 25 used in these studies." Does that refresh your

- 1 memory as to where the anatoxin came from?
- 2 A. She had it there when I was there, so I don't
- 3 know. I did never write Dr. Albuquerque to get it.
- 4 I actually wrote the project up for -- it was a
- 5 Fogarty fellowship that I received to go over there.
- 6 Because I knew she had been working on anatoxin, so I
- 7 went over there to work on that drug. But I thought
- 8 that she'd purchased it or something.
- 9 Q. In 1978 you're listed with Dr. --
- 10 Is it Ochillo?
- 11 A. Ochillo.
- 12 Q. Ochillo. I had two chances at it.
- -- and Dr. Sastry --
- 14 A. Uh-huh.
- 15 Q. -- at Vanderbilt on a paper that was published
- 16 in Pharmacology. Do you agree with me that the
- 17 highlighted portion shows it was supported by The
- 18 Council for Tobacco Research?
- 19 A. Yes. That's the work I was referring to earlier
- 20 when I was a post-doc in Dr. Sastry's lab. And I
- 21 followed that up with my assertion I never received
- 22 the funding for my research. I don't know whether
- 23 that was --
- 24 Q. Was that the only time that there was funding
- 25 from CTR of work done by you?

- 1 A. Well Dr. --
- 2 See, Dr. Sastry received the CTR funding and he
- 3 ran the lab and funded the research. There is --
- 4 It very well could have been that I published a
- 5 paper with Dr. Chaturvedi that may be in there. I
- 6 don't remember. You know, I didn't put those
- 7 acknowledgment sections on, so -- because I don't
- 8 know where the money came from. So if they weren't
- 9 on the papers that I wrote with him --
- I think I published, I don't know how many,
- 11 three or four papers at Vanderbilt, and I'm assuming
- 12 that he didn't use that money that he got from
- 13 Council for Tobacco Research for my -- for my work.
- 14 Q. Do you know one way or the other?
- 15 A. No, I don't. I just --
- 16 You'd have to ask him. I mean I never saw the
- 17 money and never had control of the money. He's still
- 18 a faculty member there, so --
- 19 Q. Well here is a paper from 1977 with Dr. -- is it
- 20 Chaturvedi?
- 21 A. Chaturvedi, right. That's the other one it
- 22 might have been.
- 23 Q. In the acknowledgment section I've highlighted
- 24 the area I'd like you to look at. Does it indicate
- 25 CTR supported research?

- 1 A. Yes, one of -- one of three places they got
- 2 funding. You know, whether that funded the part that
- 3 I did or not, I really don't know.
- 4 Q. We'd have to ask Dr. Sastry about that?
- 5 A. I guess so. And he probably doesn't remember.
- 6 I guess your point is that I'm being influenced
- 7 unnecessarily by this funding that I received 20
- 8 years ago, but I don't know whether --
- 9 MR. NIMS: Just answer his questions,
- 10 doctor.
- 11 THE WITNESS: Yeah.
- 12 Q. And again in 1977, you and Dr. Sastry published
- 13 in Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, and am I
- 14 correct that it also was funded by The Council for
- 15 Tobacco Research?
- 16 A. Yes, that's what it says.
- 17 Q. Do you have any reason to believe that that's
- 18 inaccurate?
- 19 A. No, that's probably accurate.
- 20 Q. And then again in 1980 you and Dr. Sastry, in
- 21 the Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental
- 22 Therapeutics -- let me show you this one. Funded by
- 23 CTR?
- 24 A. Yes. I mean those --
- 25 As I said, I didn't put those on there, so he

- 1 would be the one that I would defer to that that was
- 2 correct, but I have no personal knowledge whether
- 3 that was correct or not.
- 4 Q. And in 1981, I'm not sure of the journal, but
- 5 it's Dr. Chaturvedi, you, and Dr. Sastry, again in
- 6 the paper entitled "Relationships Between Chemical
- 7 Structure, " et cetera. Funded by CTR?
- 8 A. Yes. Chaturvedi is first author on that,
- 9 right.
- I mean in retrospect it looks like a lot of Dr.
- 11 Sastry's lab was funded by -- at least in part by CTR
- 12 money, so --
- 13 (Discussion off the record.)
- 14 BY MR. SILBERFELD:
- 15 Q. In 1990 you published a paper with Dr.
- 16 Wonnacott, Drasdo, and Sanderson?
- 17 A. Who is the first author? Wonnacott?
- 18 Q. Wonnacott.
- 19 A. Right. I think that was the conference I
- 20 thought you were talking about, because I think that
- 21 was --
- 22 Q. Well --
- 23 A. I don't remember.
- 24 Q. Let me show you the document.
- 25 A. Yeah. I know the paper, but --

- 1 Q. Is this a paper or book chapter or what?
- 2 A. I thought it was a --
- 3 I think it's a book chapter. It is a book
- 4 chapter, yeah. Yeah. Here it is, this -- this was
- 5 the one, the Ciba Foundation, I thought you were
- 6 talking about earlier when you said there was that
- 7 conference --
- 8 Q. Right.
- 9 A. -- about nicotine dependence. That was a
- 10 symposium that I did not attend, and that's the one I
- 11 thought you were talking about.
- 12 Q. And then this article became part of a text of
- 13 some kind --
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. -- you think?
- 16 A. It's a book.
- 17 Q. And it was funded in part by British-American
- 18 Tobacco Company?
- 19 A. Yes. That's the same exact work as the other
- 20 one we talked about when I was in Bath.
- 21 Q. And is this article published in the Journal of
- 22 Neurochemistry in 1990 also the same article, or is
- 23 this something different?
- 24 A. I thought that's the one you brought up
- 25 before --

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1 Q. Well maybe it is.
 2 A. -- the first time.
 3 Q. Okay. May have two copies of the same thing.
4 If that's the case, I apologize.
      Yeah. Same one.
5
6 A. Yeah.
7 Q. Sorry.
           MR. SILBERFELD: Lunch.
8
9
          THE WITNESS: Okay.
10
           (Luncheon recess taken at 12:15 o'clock
11
           p.m.)
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| 1 | AFTERNOON SESSION |
|----|--|
| 2 | (Deposition reconvened at 1:11 o'clock |
| 3 | p.m.) |
| 4 | BY MR. SILBERFELD: |
| 5 | Q. Dr. Rowell, let's press forward if we can. |
| 6 | In your expert report you mention in the first |
| 7 | full paragraph that your research at the Florida |
| 8 | School of Medicine centered on the effects of drugs |
| 9 | including nicotine on tissues in the peripheral |
| 10 | nervous system. Do you recall that research? |
| 11 | A. Yes. |
| 12 | Q. And what were your findings, if you could |
| 13 | summarize them for me? |
| 14 | A. The individual I was working with was interested |
| 15 | in whether nicotine could release acetylcholine |
| 16 | directly from the terminals, and at that time one of |
| 17 | the best ways to measure acetylcholine was with |
| 18 | bioassays, applying the acetylcholine to another |
| 19 | tissue, specifically the guinea pig ilium was a good |
| 20 | one at the time, which would then elicit a response |
| 21 | proportional to how much acetylcholine was in the |
| 22 | preparation. So we were doing studies on applying |
| 23 | nicotine to peripheral tissue in vitro in an organ |
| 24 | bath of nerve/muscle preparations and trying to |
| 25 | determine whether nicotine was directly stimulating |
| | |

http://legacy.library.ucsf&du/tid/bkm05a00/pdf\dustrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/hkhd0001

- 1 the muscles or stimulating the muscles indirectly by
- 2 releasing the neurotransmitter from the pre-synaptic
- 3 side of the nerve.
- 4 Q. And what did you conclude?
- 5 A. Part of nicotine's action is probably, in that
- 6 peripheral tissue, due to the release of
- 7 acetylcholine from the pre-synaptic nerve, but I
- 8 would say it was a minor part. I would say most of
- 9 the action was due to the stimulation of nicotinic
- 10 receptors on the post-synaptic side right on the
- 11 muscle tissue.
- 12 Q. Does that research have any bearing, in your
- 13 judgment, on the actions of nicotine in terms of
- 14 cigarette smoking?
- 15 A. Not directly, but that led to a proposition that
- 16 nicotine could release transmitters. I won't go into
- 17 the reasons why we thought that, but suffice it to
- 18 say there was some experimental findings that
- 19 indicated that part of nicotine's action might be due
- 20 to neurotransmitter release. Then a little bit later
- 21 than that, in the early '70s, other investigators had
- 22 found that nicotine in the brain released monoamine
- 23 neurotransmitters, norepinephrine specifically was
- 24 the first one, and as this developed it looked like
- 25 nicotine could release a variety of neurotransmitters

- 1 in brain tissues as we had thought it did in the
- 2 peripheral nervous system.
- 3 The first study that shows acetylcholine release
- 4 definitively was in -- of acetylcholine was in the
- 5 central nervous system, so I carried that research
- 6 into neurotransmitter releases, which is my area of
- 7 expertise, and on the area of receptors, so it's a
- 8 developmental find.
- 9 Q. So that the findings in the peripheral nervous
- 10 system were at least consistent with the findings in
- 11 the central nervous system?
- 12 A. I don't think it was worked out even today very
- 13 well in the peripheral nervous system. I say I think
- 14 the major action is on the -- on the post-synaptic
- 15 side. The paper that Dr. Cho, who's the person I
- 16 worked with, published early on had the mechanism
- 17 really wrong. I mean it was a good hypothesis, that
- 18 nicotine was taken up into the pre-synaptic nerve and
- 19 released acetylcholine by displacing it from its
- 20 storage sites, and I don't think anyone's shown
- 21 that's really the case. It now is thought to work
- 22 through a receptor mechanism rather than a
- 23 displacing-drug-interaction-type mechanism.
- 24 Q. And when you went to Vanderbilt for your
- 25 doctoral, your research there focussed on the effects

- 1 of drugs such as nicotine to influence placental
- 2 transport of amino acids during pregnancy?
- 3 A. Right.
- 4 Q. And what did that research show?
- 5 A. Well it had been known that mothers who smoked
- 6 cigarettes have smaller-birth-weight babies, and the
- 7 mechanism for this was not known, and the hypothesis
- 8 there was that it was the nicotine in the cigarette
- 9 that was somehow influencing maternal/fetal nutrient
- 10 exchange. And what I looked at was amino acid
- 11 transport through the placenta. So we obtained human
- 12 placentas and measured amino acid transport with the
- 13 effects of nicotine. And what we --
- 14 Well back up a little bit. There's a
- 15 cholinergic system in the placenta which is -- it's
- 16 a -- its function is unknown because there are no
- 17 nerves in the placenta, it's a non-nervous tissue, so
- 18 no one really knows why it's there, and we thought it
- 19 might have something to do with amino acid transport
- 20 or some other transport, and we found that inhibitors
- 21 of that cholinergic system could very effectively
- 22 block the amino acid transport. But then when we
- 23 tried nicotine on that system, it didn't seem to have
- 24 much effect.
- 25 And when I later did this in experimental

- 1 animals where you could really put nicotine into the
- 2 mother rather than to the isolated system, we really
- 3 couldn't get much of an effect or not. So to this
- 4 day I don't know whether nicotine is a significant
- 5 contribution to the lower-birth-weight babies, and I
- 6 think a lot of investigators have decided that it may
- 7 well be the carbon monoxide or some of the other
- 8 components of cigarette smoking.
- 9 Q. No question but that cigarette smoking is
- 10 related to lower-birth-weight babies; right?
- 11 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 12 A. Well I don't know if there's any question. In
- 13 my mind it's pretty clear that when you try to take
- 14 into account all the confounding factors like
- 15 socioeconomic status and prenatal health care and
- 16 things, it still looks like cigarette smoking still
- 17 produces some decrease in the birth weight of the
- 18 babies.
- 19 Q. Whether nicotine standing alone is an actor in
- 20 that problem is an open question as far as you're
- 21 concerned?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. In terms of the work that you described as being
- 24 original research articles presenting new information
- 25 about the effects of nicotine, the first one listed

- 1 at the bottom of page one of your report is the one
- 2 describing evidence showing the existence of
- 3 nicotinic autoreceptor function on nerve terminals in
- 4 the brain. Do you recall that paper?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1984?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. What did that show that was new in terms of
- 9 information?
- 10 A. That showed --
- 11 Well nicotinic receptors, if they influence the
- 12 release of another transmitter besides acetylcholine,
- 13 which would certainly have to be what's called a
- 14 heteroreceptor, meaning it's on another transmitter's
- 15 nerve. An autoreceptor responds to the transmitters
- 16 that release from the nerve that it's on, so that
- 17 it's called an autoreceptor because it's -- and so it
- 18 would have to be on a cholinergic nerve. So we
- 19 showed that there was nicotinic excitatory
- 20 autoreceptors. Muscarinic autoreceptors, which are
- 21 inhibitory, were well-known at that time, but the
- 22 nicotinic variety of the acetylcholine receptors,
- 23 which turn out to be excitatory, turned out not to be
- 24 described in the brain. So that's now pretty much
- 25 concluded by follow-up studies, that nicotine will

- 1 release acteylcholine directly by acting on the nerve
- 2 terminal.
- 3 Q. And the paper in 1984 was the first such report?
- 4 A. Yes, in the brain. There was one previous
- 5 report in the guinea pig ilium.
- 6 Q. And this is in the brain of what?
- 7 A. Rats.
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. I'm sorry, that was -- that was mice.
- 10 I won't look it up. I'm pretty sure that was
- 11 mice. It's been a long time since I've used mice,
- 12 but that was a mouse study.
- 13 Q. The dopamine release, nicotine-stimulated
- 14 dopamine release paper, same journal, 1987, in a
- 15 particular area of the brain, do you recall that one?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. First such report?
- 18 A. Yes. That's the nucleus accumbens area, and
- 19 that was the first time that had been shown to be
- 20 effective at the nerve terminals of the nucleus
- 21 accumbens.
- 22 Q. And that was what type of animal?
- 23 A. That was a rat.
- 24 Q. The paper published three years ago in the same
- 25 journal demonstrating the ability of very low

- 1 concentrations of nicotine to both desensitize as
- 2 well as stimulate dopamine release from nerve
- 3 endings, do you recall that paper?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. What was the hypothesis going into that paper or
- 6 that study?
- 7 A. Well the hypothesis was -- hypothesis was that
- 8 nicotine could desensitize receptors at
- 9 concentrations lower than it would be able to
- 10 stimulate those receptors. This was developed on the
- 11 basis of binding studies which found that nicotine
- 12 would bind to receptors at concentrations much lower
- 13 than were required to actually elicit a response from
- 14 those receptors, and it wasn't really known why there
- 15 would be a binding affinity at very low
- 16 concentrations. This was a functional study which
- 17 showed that you could actually measure
- 18 neurotransmitter release and you could show that
- 19 there was an effect at these very low concentrations,
- 20 but what that effect was was a desensitization of the
- 21 receptor before you could get a sufficient
- 22 concentration to stimulate, if -- if that makes
- 23 sense.
- 24 Q. How was the desensitization measured?
- 25 A. Because when you put nicotine in at very low

- 1 concentrations initially, if those -- you don't see
- 2 anything happen with the tissue, but when you then
- 3 try to stimulate the tissue with the stimulating
- 4 concentrations of nicotine, if you have put on the
- 5 nicotine at very low concentrations, you don't get
- 6 that response, so it has blocked the subsequent
- 7 ability of nicotine to produce the response.
- 8 Q. Does that study suggest anything at all to you
- 9 in terms of the action of nicotine from cigarettes in
- 10 humans?
- 11 A. Yes. It's very interesting to me because the
- 12 concentrations in the blood of cigarette smokers
- 13 should be high enough to desensitize the receptors
- 14 pretty much all the time. The concentrations
- 15 required to desensitize receptors is quite low, and
- 16 so the chronic steady-state blood levels in cigarette
- 17 smokers, or particularly people wearing nicotine
- 18 patches, should be sufficient enough to desensitize
- 19 those receptors, which means a lot of the receptors
- 20 should be inactivated, so that nicotine -- bolus
- 21 nicotine delivery should really have very little
- 22 response on those receptors because they had been
- 23 desensitized.
- 24 So that's really an open question about why
- 25 cigarette smokers receive any effect from the

- 1 nicotine in the cigarette smoke if you base it on
- 2 these desensitization results. And I think that's
- 3 kind of a controversy now that people are in the area
- 4 trying to figure out what influence that
- 5 desensitization process has, what physiological
- 6 effect it has.
- 7 Q. From that paper, I take it you were able to
- 8 calculate what amount of nicotine would desensitize
- 9 the receptors.
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Were you able to in some mathematical or other
- 12 fashion calculate what that amount or dose of
- 13 nicotine would be in a human, average height, average
- 14 weight?
- 15 A. Well I'm basing these results on studies that
- 16 have already been done in humans where blood levels
- 17 are fairly well known.
- 18 Q. I was talking about the dose that would
- 19 desensitize.
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. You had a finding of that with the rat or rats
- 22 that you used in your study.
- 23 A. Right. Yes. That would be --
- 24 Do you want the actual numbers? I mean --
- 25 Q. Sure.

- 1 A. -- I think in terms of molarity. It would be a
- 2 concentration of about 30 nanomolar in the blood,
- 3 which would be approximately -- that would work out
- 4 to -- I'd have to convert that to nanograms per mil
- 5 because in most clinical studies they relate blood
- 6 levels to nanograms per milliliter of blood. But
- 7 it's -- it's well within that range. It
- 8 should be about 150 nanograms per mil, which would be
- 9 well over what the steady-state blood levels in a
- 10 smoker. They average around 30 to 40 nanograms per
- 11 mil, milliliter.
- 12 And interestingly, that's just the blood level.
- 13 And since the brain may have nicotine concentrations
- 14 even higher than that, as we talked about earlier,
- 15 they should be well up into the range where the
- 16 receptors are basically turning off. So it's a very
- 17 interesting kind of a problem.
- 18 Q. So that the theory or the proposition suggested
- 19 by that work is that nicotine would actually inhibit
- 20 the release of dopamine from these particular
- 21 receptors at certain levels.
- 22 A. Well I don't know whether inhibit. It would --
- 23 Nicotine would block its own action. Whether it
- 24 would inhibit the normal nerve impulses coming down
- 25 may not be right.

- 1 Q. It would --
- 2 A. It may.
- 3 Q. It would have a tendency to desensitize the
- 4 receptor from the release of dopamine by yet other
- 5 administrations of nicotine.
- 6 A. Right.
- 7 I think the question is what are those receptors
- 8 doing there in the first place? What is the --
- 9 what -- what does the body use those nicotinic
- 10 receptors for? Are there pathways that lead down to
- 11 those receptors that excite or inhibit the dopamine
- 12 release?
- 13 It could be that pathways that come down are
- 14 actually inhibitory to the dopamine release, so if
- 15 you block that effect you actually remove an
- 16 inhibition. So it's --
- 17 It gets complex as far as what you think the
- 18 network in the body is, so I'm not willing to say
- 19 that it's going to inhibit or excite dopamine
- 20 release, but it should prevent a nicotine-stimulated
- 21 release of the -- of the dopamine or other
- 22 transmitter.
- 23 Q. Based on this finding in animals.
- 24 A. Right.
- 25 Q. Has that been demonstrated in humans, to your

- 1 knowledge?
- 2 A. No.
- 3 Q. Is there any work in progress that you know
- 4 of --
- 5 A. Well --
- 6 Q. -- that is -- that is seeking to replicate your
- 7 finding in 1994?
- 8 A. Well there's been --
- 9 Q. Has that been done?
- 10 A. It's been replicated in animals.
- 11 Q. Yes. By whom?
- 12 A. By three or four different labs. Sharon Grady
- 13 and Al Collins at Colorado. And Pat Lippiello has
- 14 replicated that finding, and the next year he
- 15 published a paper showing similar results. But in
- 16 humans, that would be awfully tough to do because you
- 17 can't measure the functional effect in humans. You
- 18 can't really measure dopamine release. That's rather
- 19 invasive --
- 20 Q. Right.
- 21 A. -- to look at the neurotransmitters that are
- 22 being released in the brain. So --
- 23 Q. Are the findings in the rats transferrable
- 24 directly to what one would expect to find in the
- 25 humans on this particular topic?

- 1 A. Probably, because you can obtain receptors from
- 2 humans, from human tissue post-mortem, and the
- 3 receptors are stable so you can measure the binding
- 4 characters, and the binding characters also have this
- 5 low affinity component and the high affinity
- 6 component, so that they have this -- it looks like
- 7 they have the ability to bind nicotine at very low
- 8 concentrations which would be representative of that
- 9 desensitized state. So there is a -- there is a
- 10 receptor confirmation that binds nicotine at these
- 11 nanomolar concentrations.
- 12 Q. Then that paper refers to a 1997 paper, very
- 13 recent one, --
- 14 A. Uh-huh.
- 15 Q. -- and I'm not sure whether we have that one.
- 16 Has that one been published?
- 17 A. That has not. Is that the paper in
- 18 Neuropharmacology? It's --
- 19 Q. No. The last one here, Neurochemistry, 1997.
- 20 A. Oh, that's --
- 21 Yes, that's been published. That's called the
- 22 dose/response effects. It's in my curriculum vitae,
- 23 whether you have the actual paper or not.
- Well I don't have my curriculum vitae here.
- 25 Should be the last paper in the group.

- 1 Q. Is this it? The very first one there?
- 2 A. Well I don't --
- I mean that's the journal. I don't know whether
- 4 that's the --
- 5 Yes.
- 6 Q. Did this paper, the one in the Journal of
- 7 Neurochemistry in May of 1997, come to a different
- 8 conclusion than your '94 paper, or perhaps additional
- 9 different findings?
- 10 A. Well it was a little bit different focus. We
- 11 here were addressing the upregulation of receptors,
- 12 which we didn't address in the '94 paper.
- 13 Q. Okay.
- 14 A. The finding that nicotinic receptors were
- 15 upregulated had just occurred in ninety -- in the
- 16 '80s, and the reason for that was unknown, and so we
- 17 were addressing whether this --
- Well, there was a hypothesis that it was this
- 19 desensitization ability of nicotine which allowed it
- 20 to act as an antagonist or a blocking relation on the
- 21 receptor which led to that, because that is a
- 22 characteristics of a lot of block receptors, so we
- 23 tried to compare the doses that were required to
- 24 upregulate receptors in rats with the concentrations
- 25 that we found were necessary to upregulate -- to

- 1 cause desensitization, and there was not a good
- 2 correlation, so it looked like you could get
- 3 desensitization at doses which did not cause
- 4 upregulation. So our conclusion there is that it is
- 5 not desensitization that leads to the upregulation
- 6 effect.
- 7 Q. What does?
- 8 A. I think there is a second component which occurs
- 9 at higher concentrations which is called receptor
- 10 inactivation, which a couple of people have
- 11 addressed. It's a kind of a new theory of what
- 12 receptors do when they're stimulated by nicotine.
- 13 The low sensitization is a very low, readily
- 14 reversible effect, but an inactivation effect can
- 15 take place which is much longer acting, very
- 16 difficult to reverse. And I think it's an
- 17 inactivation effect that produces this, and I've just
- 18 submitted a paper which hasn't been published yet on
- 19 the ability of nicotine to inactivate receptors. So
- 20 that this effect cannot be recovered within even five
- 21 hours of nicotine removal; there's still a decrease
- 22 in response of about 50 percent in receptor activity.
- 23 Q. At what dose are receptors inactivated as
- 24 theorized by your latest study?
- 25 A. Higher concentrations of about 30 to 50 times

- 1 higher than causes desensitization. We're getting
- 2 into the range that will stimulate receptors now, so
- 3 at stimulating concentrations of nicotine you can get
- 4 this inactivation effect, not at the lower
- 5 desensitization concentrations.
- 6 Q. And yet the inactivation threshold is lower than
- 7 the activation?
- 8 A. Probably a little bit, although the newer
- 9 methodology for measuring activation, as people get
- 10 more refined techniques, this concentration is pushed
- 11 a little bit lower and a little bit lower, so now
- 12 it's down into the -- to the -- we call it
- 13 submicromolar range, where nicotine can stimulate
- 14 neurotransmitter release, whereas 10 years ago I
- 15 think people would have said that it required 10
- 16 times higher concentrations. So it's in that range.
- 17 The inactivation concentration and the stimulating
- 18 concentration are close.
- 19 Q. One of the things you conclude in the May '97
- 20 paper is that it appears that higher bolus injections
- 21 are more effective at producing upregulation than
- 22 more frequent injections at lower doses.
- 23 A. Correct.
- 24 Q. What implication or meaning does that have in
- 25 terms of cigarette smoking, in your opinion?

- 1 A. Well a few studies have found that nicotinic
- 2 receptors are upregulated in cigarette smokers. This
- 3 is post-mortem brain analysis again. So you would
- 4 expect that whatever it is about how they receive the
- 5 nicotine, assuming nicotine is doing it, was
- 6 sufficient to cause the upregulation response. We
- 7 found that if you put nicotine in at low
- 8 concentrations, for example might be with somebody on
- 9 a nicotine patch, it was difficult to see the
- 10 receptor upregulation unless you got a little bit
- 11 higher concentration, but you could spike with high
- 12 concentrations of nicotine for much shorter periods
- 13 of time and you could get that effect. So I guess
- 14 our hypothesis is this: If the inactivation is
- 15 leading to the upregulation, that you can inactivate
- 16 with high concentrations even though it's only there
- 17 for a short period of time. Because the inactivation
- 18 lasts a long time, so once you get to the
- 19 inactivation effect, that will last maybe days. In
- 20 fact, a couple of cell culture experiments have taken
- 21 these out for many days and they can't seem to
- 22 reverse this inactivation, might even be
- 23 semi-permanent, until you make new receptors. The
- 24 receptors break down at a certain rate. But if you
- 25 put it in at low concentrations, if you don't reach

- 1 that inactivation effect, even though it's there all
- 2 the time, you may not get the upregulation. So --
- 3 I don't know right now how that would relate to
- 4 the cigarette smokers, but I guess you would say that
- 5 because they do have receptor upregulation, they are
- 6 reaching the concentrations that will inactivate some
- 7 of their receptors, again assuming it's the
- 8 inactivation that causes the upregulation.
- 9 Q. Uh-huh. In this paper you say at one point, "It
- 10 appears that the daily nicotine dose is an important
- 11 consideration, but the manner in which the dose is
- 12 administered is even more important."
- 13 A. Right.
- 14 Q. Route of administration. Is that what we're
- 15 talking about there?
- 16 A. Right.
- 17 Q. Is it your opinion that there are in fact
- 18 differences in terms of nicotinic effects based on
- 19 the route of administration?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And in terms of effect, compare and contrast, if
- 22 you will, inhalation, transdermal. Just those two
- 23 for now.
- 24 A. Well the statement there was the same daily
- 25 dose, so we were giving a dose, for example, 2.4

- 1 milligrams per kilogram. If you spread that out over
- 2 a whole day, continuously, like you might see with a
- 3 patch -- or we used an infusion pump -- then
- 4 obviously your blood level is going to reach a steady
- 5 state and remain fairly constant. At a --
- 6 If you give that in, let's say, cigarette
- 7 smoking as you said, or a bolus injection type of
- 8 thing, you would go much higher than that
- 9 transiently, but the metabolism would be such that it
- 10 would actually go below the steady-state level for
- 11 most of the time. So you're only above that steady-
- 12 state level for -- for a short -- depends upon how
- 13 much you give and how often, but you might not -- you
- 14 might be below it more than you're above that
- 15 concentration. But that's the effect that seems to
- 16 cause the upregulation.
- Now as far as -- and I'm just discussing the
- 18 receptor upregulation effect here.
- 19 Q. Yes.
- 20 A. When you said "effect," if you're talking about
- 21 what consequences that has for neurotransmitter
- 22 release or things like that, --
- 23 Q. We will get to that.
- 24 A. -- I'd have to speculate. But for upregulation,
- 25 it appears that it's more important to reach the high

- 1 concentration transiently than it is to put that same
- 2 dose in at a steady-state concentration.
- 3 Q. In 1987 you and Dr. Carr and Anne Garner
- 4 published in the Journal of Neurochemistry --
- 5 A. Neurochemistry.
- 6 Q. -- a paper entitled "STIMULATION OF DOPAMINE
- 7 RELEASE BY NICOTINE, " in the rat brain basically.
- 8 You concluded there that nicotine is acting via a
- 9 true physiological process. Do you believe that to
- 10 be the case?
- 11 A. Yes. And on a -- I don't know what you mean
- 12 by --
- 13 What I meant when I said the "physiological
- 14 process" is that it was a calcium-dependent receptor-
- 15 mediated process, so it's working through a calcium-
- 16 dependent effect, which means that if you -- kind of
- 17 complicated, but if you leave the calcium out, you
- 18 don't get the effect. That would show that it was a
- 19 non-physiological release. I mean you might be
- 20 breaking a tissue open, transmitter might be leaking
- 21 out through the membrane somehow like that, and
- 22 nicotine will do that at high concentrations.
- 23 Q. All I wanted to really establish with you was:
- 24 At least as of this writing, you were satisfied that
- 25 nicotine acts as a true physiological process.

- 1 A. It's acting through the physiological process,
- 2 right.
- 3 Q. In the introductory paragraph to that paper you
- 4 write, "In addition, there is evidence that the
- 5 dependence, tolerance, and withdrawal symptoms
- 6 characteristic of long-term cigarette smoking are as
- 7 a result of the actions of nicotine." And you have
- 8 citations.
- 9 Did you believe that to be the case at that
- 10 time?
- 11 A. There is evidence, yeah.
- 12 Q. Is that your belief?
- 13 A. There's --
- 14 Yeah, that's my belief.
- 15 Q. We haven't up to this point characterized
- 16 dependence with adjectives such as mild, moderate or
- 17 severe.
- 18 A. Uh-huh.
- 19 Q. Let's do that.
- 20 A. Okay.
- 21 Q. Are there recognized scientific standards, if
- 22 you will, for gradations of dependence?
- 23 A. Well there were with the DSM IIIR because they
- 24 categorized it as mild, moderate or severe depending
- 25 upon how many of those nine criteria were satisfied.

- 1 I don't exactly remember numbers, but three produced
- 2 mild dependence, and, oh, six or something produced
- 3 moderate, and seven or eight was severe dependence.
- 4 And so there were those categorizations based on
- 5 those nine criteria.
- 6 Q. You accept the phenomenon of dependence in a
- 7 general sense; right?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 10 Q. You accept the phenomenon of addiction in a
- 11 general sense.
- 12 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 13 A. Yes. In a general sense, yeah.
- 14 Q. Do those two phenomena ever overlap if we apply
- 15 mild, moderate and severe adjectives to them?
- 16 A. Well I think a good definition of addiction is
- 17 the severe spectrum on the dependence continuum.
- 18 Q. That's my question.
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. So that if we were on a continuum of mild to
- 21 severe dependence, addiction, as far as you are
- 22 concerned, would overlap at the severe end of
- 23 dependence?
- 24 A. The addiction would be the severe end of
- 25 dependence.

- 1 Q. Addiction is the severe end of dependence.
- 2 A. I think if somebody is -- has that severe
- 3 dependence, then you could use the word "addiction."
- 4 I mean it's used so often that if you're going to
- 5 apply it to something, I think that's the place to
- 6 put it. I think you could easily get along without
- 7 using the word "addiction" at all for -- for drugs
- 8 and just use different amounts of dependence.
- 9 Q. And what are the characteristics, as you define
- 10 them, for the difference between mild, moderate and
- 11 severe dependence?
- 12 A. I would say it is how severe the withdrawal
- 13 symptoms are, how much physical dependence this
- 14 produced, which goes along with the withdrawal
- 15 symptoms, how much psycological reward or effects are
- 16 produced, the extent of the neurochemical effects, if
- 17 you can measure those on transmitter release, really
- 18 the extent of self-administration, the compulsiveness
- 19 of the drug use. There are a lot of things that you
- 20 could probably put in there to show that, yes, these
- 21 are signs of a very severe dependence to a particular
- 22 drug.
- 23 Q. Are you familiar with the Fagerstrom scale or
- 24 test --
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. -- for dependence?
- 2 A. Roughly. But I'm not a real expert on it
- 3 without seeing it again.
- 4 Q. Do you regard that as an accepted means of
- 5 defining or quantifying or qualitatively describing
- 6 dependence?
- 7 A. I don't know. I'd have to --
- 8 I haven't looked at that for a long time. I
- 9 know it's commonly referred to as a scale for
- 10 dependence.
- 11 Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether cigarette
- 12 smoking produces withdrawal symptoms on cessation or
- 13 efforts to stop?
- 14 A. I would say it does.
- 15 Q. And can you characterize those as mild, moderate
- 16 or severe?
- 17 A. The withdrawal symptoms I would say are
- 18 relatively -- relatively mild.
- 19 Q. Can that vary from person to person?
- 20 A. Oh, certainly. In general I'd say they're mild.
- 21 Q. Okay. And characterize for me, if you would,
- 22 the physical dependence that you believe is present
- 23 in cigarette smoking.
- 24 A. I would say that's mild.
- 25 Q. There is in fact a neurochemical effect created

- 1 from the smoking of cigarettes?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Can you characterize that in any qualitative
- 4 way?
- 5 A. Mild.
- 6 Q. How about the issue of self-administration, is
- 7 that a factor, in your judgment, in cigarette
- 8 smoking?
- 9 A. Well with cigarette smoking, it's hard to assess
- 10 it. I mean only humans do that, so you're
- 11 self-administering --
- 12 I think of self-administration as a drug kind of
- 13 behavior, and for nicotine self-administration it's
- 14 certainly mild with humans and animal subjects, but
- 15 for cigarette smoking it's obviously pretty
- 16 compelling, and that would just be about humans.
- 17 Q. Does it involve compulsive behavior as you see
- 18 it?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And tolerance, does tolerance have a role to
- 21 play in cigarette smoking or nicotine?
- 22 A. Again, I think it's a very mild role.
- 23 Q. Do you think anyone can quit smoking?
- 24 A. I don't know.
- 25 Q. Do you think everyone can quit smoking?

- 1 A. I -- I don't know. I mean I -- I take that
- 2 back. I do think your first question, does anyone --
- 3 Can anyone quit smoking? Yes, --
- 4 Q. Can everyone?
- 5 A. -- there's been many examples of that.
- 6 But can everyone quit smoking? I don't know.
- 7 Q. I take it that the university hospital there has
- 8 a smoking-cessation program at Louisville?
- 9 A. I don't know whether they have a program
- 10 designated as such. They may well have one. I
- 11 don't -- I'm not aware of one. I think that's
- 12 treated more in the Family Practice Clinic by the
- 13 individual physicians. I don't know whether they
- 14 have a clinic designated as a smoking-cessation
- 15 clinic.
- 16 Q. Have you ever participated in any way in
- 17 Louisville's smoking-cessation efforts, whether
- 18 they're formal or informal?
- 19 A. Only, as I say, just individual questions that
- 20 physicians will ask me. Which is why I don't think
- 21 there's any program or clinic; I've never heard of
- 22 one that's a formal smoking cessation.
- 23 Q. How about in the community in Louisville, have
- 24 you ever participated or been asked to participate in
- 25 any way?

- 1 A. No.
- 2 Q. Tell me if you agree or disagree with this
- 3 statement, that every expert organization that has
- 4 commented on whether nicotine is addictive has
- 5 concluded that it is?
- 6 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 7 A. I -- I don't know because I don't know what
- 8 every one of them has said, but the ones I have seen,
- 9 I would agree with that.
- 10 Q. Including the World Health Organization?
- 11 A. Yes. But I don't know what they have all said.
- 12 Q. And the Surgeon General on at least two
- 13 occasions?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And the American Psychiatric Association?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. And American Psycological Association?
- 18 A. Actually -- actually some of those have said
- 19 nicotine is dependence-producing.
- 20 Q. Where they use the term synonymously?
- 21 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 22 A. I'm not sure about that.
- 23 Q. The American Medical Association?
- 24 A. For example, the DSM --
- 25 Q. Uh-huh.

- 1 A. -- never mentions the word "addiction."
- 2 Q. The American Medical Association?
- 3 A. I would say so, yeah.
- 4 Q. Are you familiar, Dr. Rowell, with a paper
- 5 written in 1989 or 1990 that studied the attitudes of
- 6 investigators, scientists, researchers who were
- 7 funded by tobacco industry interests and their views
- 8 of whether nicotine is addictive or not?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. You're not familiar with that?
- 11 A. I'm not familiar with that paper.
- 12 Q. Have you heard the statistics that, when asked
- 13 if nicotine is addictive, 83.3 percent of principal
- 14 investigators funded by the tobacco industry strongly
- 15 agreed that it was? Have you heard that statistic?
- 16 A. No, I haven't heard that statistic.
- 17 Q. And that an additional 15 percent agreed that it
- 18 was somewhat addictive?
- 19 A. I haven't heard that statistic.
- 20 Q. Let's talk about disease causation a little bit
- 21 and let me define a couple of terms for you first so
- 22 we're all using the same language.
- 23 A. Okay.
- 24 Q. For purposes of my question, I want to define
- 25 "causation" as something which is a substantial

- 1 factor in bringing about an event or harm.
- 2 Using that definition, do you have an opinion as
- 3 to whether or not smoking causes lung cancer?
- 4 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 5 Q. Put another way, is it a substantial factor in
- 6 producing lung cancer?
- 7 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 8 A. Well it's not an area that I'm expert in, but my
- 9 personal opinion is, with that definition of
- 10 "causation" as a substantial factor, I would agree
- 11 with that.
- 12 Q. In both men and women?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 14 A. Again it's outside of my area of expertise, but
- 15 from my knowledge I would agree with that.
- 16 Q. Is it a substantial factor in bringing about
- 17 pharyngeal cancer?
- 18 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 19 A. Outside of my area. I wouldn't disagree with
- 20 it.
- 21 Q. Is smoking a cause of chronic obstructive
- 22 pulmonary disease?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 24 A. Same answer, I would not disagree with that.
- 25 It's outside my area, but it's a substantial factor.

- 1 Q. Is it a substantial factor in heart disease?
- 2 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 3 A. Again I would agree that it's a substantial
- 4 factor.
- 5 Q. Is it a substantial factor in oral or mouth
- 6 cancers?
- 7 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 8 A. With my understanding, it would be.
- 9 Q. Is it a substantial factor in the development of
- 10 esophageal cancers?
- 11 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 12 A. I would agree with that.
- 13 Q. Is it a substantial factor --
- 14 Is smoking a substantial factor in stroke?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 16 A. Again, from my knowledge I would say that's
- 17 correct.
- 18 Q. Is smoking a substantial factor in the
- 19 development of emphysema?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 21 A. I would agree with that.
- 22 Q. Is smoking a substantial factor in the
- 23 development of arterial schlerosis?
- 24 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 25 A. I'm less certain about that, but I would defer

- 1 to the experts if that's the case.
- 2 Q. Is smoking a substantial factor in intrauterine
- 3 growth retardation?
- 4 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 5 A. I probably would agree with that.
- 6 Q. Is cigarette --
- 7 A. It's not a marked effect, but --
- 8 Q. All right. Is cigarette smoking a substantial
- 9 factor in the development of bladder cancer?
- 10 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 11 A. That I don't know about. I wouldn't disagree if
- 12 that's what the statistics show.
- 13 Q. Is cigarette smoking a substantial factor in the
- 14 development of pancreatic cancer?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 16 A. Again I don't know, I'm not an expert.
- 17 Q. How about kidney cancer?
- 18 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 19 A. I don't know. I wouldn't disagree.
- 20 Q. Stomach cancer?
- 21 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 22 A. I wouldn't disagree.
- 23 Q. Cervical cancer in women?
- 24 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 25 A. I wouldn't disagree. I don't -- I don't know

- 1 for sure.
- 2 Q. How many compounds in cigarettes --
- 3 MR. GINDER: Excuse me, counsel. I also
- 4 want to note an objection on a foundation basis to
- 5 the whole line of questions about causation.
- 6 Q. How many compounds in tobacco smoke are known to
- 7 be carcinogenic?
- 8 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 9 A. I can't give you an exact number.
- 10 Q. Give me a range.
- 11 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 12 A. Well I know of one compound that has been shown
- 13 to be carcinogenic.
- 14 Q. Which one?
- 15 A. Benzo-a-pyrene. And there are probably others.
- 16 And I can't really comment on the amounts that are
- 17 delivered in cigarette smoke as far as whether that
- 18 would be sufficient. But it's, again, outside of my
- 19 area of expertise.
- 20 Q. How many compounds in tobacco smoke are
- 21 pharmacologically active?
- 22 A. That is a very broad question. I would say --
- I mean if I had to answer, I'd say most of them,
- 24 because at -- at a certain concentration, almost any
- 25 compound would be pharmacologically active on some

- 1 system of the body. So it's hard to answer that.
- 2 Q. How many compounds in tobacco smoke, in your
- 3 judgment, are toxic?
- 4 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 5 A. That's --
- 6 Again that's a concentration-related term, and
- 7 everything is toxic at a certain concentration.
- 8 Q. Is nicotine --
- 9 A. So all of them.
- 10 Q. Yeah.
- 11 Is nicotine toxic?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Is it regarded by some as a poison?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Taken in sufficient quantities, it can kill.
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Is it your understanding that there are
- 18 compounds in tobacco products and tobacco smoke that
- 19 are mutagenic?
- 20 A. That's outside of my area.
- 21 Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether or not
- 22 secondhand smoke is a cause of disease?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 24 A. I have a personal opinion. Again it's not an
- 25 expert opinion.

- 1 Q. What's that?
- 2 A. That the --
- 3 I think the secondhand-smoke dangers are greatly
- 4 exaggerated, but I'm not going to fight with the
- 5 experts on that. I think that the relative hazard of
- 6 secondhand smoke has been overblown, but that's just
- 7 a personal opinion. I can't give expert testimony on
- 8 that.
- 9 Q. Do you believe that the cause of the role of
- 10 secondhand smoke is overblown in terms of lung
- 11 cancer?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 13 A. That's a personal opinion.
- 14 Q. You think it is.
- 15 A. That's my personal opinion.
- 16 Q. As to that particular disease state.
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. In the course of your review of tobacco company
- 19 documents, did you see any documents in which there
- 20 was a recognition that cigarette smoking is capable
- 21 of producing disease?
- 22 A. I believe that was stated by numbers of people,
- 23 yes.
- 24 Q. And do you know when the earliest time was that
- 25 that was stated?

- 1 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 2 A. I couldn't tell you about that.
- 3 Q. I'm sorry, I didn't hear you.
- 4 A. I couldn't recall exactly what the dates were
- 5 for those statements that I saw.
- 6 Q. Following your habit of note-taking, would you
- 7 have noted that in the notes that have been produced?
- 8 A. Not necessarily, because I was focusing on,
- 9 again, nicotine pharmacology, which is my area, and
- 10 what was known about nicotine I probably saw. I -- I
- 11 know I saw statements related to their wanting to
- 12 change the tar/nicotine ratios because they were
- 13 cognizant of the fact that there were assumed health
- 14 hazards with other things in the tobacco smoke, so
- 15 in -- as it related to the tar/nicotine ratios, I
- 16 would be aware of it. But whether it was just as far
- 17 as cigarette smoking and disease, I was not focusing
- 18 in on that. In fact when I wrote the review we
- 19 talked about and when I went through the documents, I
- 20 made it clear up front that I was not going to get
- 21 into the effects of cigarette smoking on cancer,
- 22 disease, or anything like that. And we didn't
- 23 discuss it in the review and I really didn't focus on
- 24 it in the documents. It's not my area of expertise.
- 25 Q. Was it particularly part of the assignment from

- 1 either the consulting firm or Mr. Nims when the
- 2 historical review was first conceived that disease
- 3 causation was an area that was not to be covered?
- 4 A. No.
- 5 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 6 A. That was my --
- 7 That was my proposal that we not do that. And I
- 8 wasn't prepared to do it.
- 9 MR. SILBERFELD: Do you want to withdraw
- 10 the objection? It's a good answer.
- 11 MR. NIMS: I agree it's a good answer.
- 12 THE WITNESS: I mean that's -- I said right
- 13 up front that I was not prepared to go into the
- 14 voluminous literature on cigarette smoking and any
- 15 kind of disease processes.
- 16 Q. In the course of preparing the historical
- 17 review, you looked at a number of decades, did you
- 18 not, in the development of knowledge about nicotine
- 19 and its effects?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Is it fair to say that knowledge about nicotine
- 22 and its effects evolved over the course of time that
- 23 you studied?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And what period of time did you study in the

- 1 historical review?
- 2 A. Well we started looking at nicotine when it was
- 3 first isolated in the mid-1800s, and not really too
- 4 much significant work was done in the 1800s, but we
- 5 looked at some work on the peripheral nervous
- 6 system. I mean we had no direction, so we just
- 7 started looking at where nicotine was found to work
- 8 in peripheral tissue and heart tissue, but we
- 9 centered our focus on the central nervous system.
- 10 But maybe the major studies probably began in
- 11 the late '40s, '50s. And certainly after the '64
- 12 Surgeon General's report, the '60s really saw an
- 13 explosion of research on nicotine.
- 14 Q. And not having the benefit of looking at every
- 15 single page of your notes, let me just ask the
- 16 overall question of you: Is it your opinion that
- 17 none of the information contained in any tobacco
- 18 industry document you saw would have contributed any
- 19 new piece of information to the evolving knowledge
- 20 about nicotine and its effects for the period that
- 21 you looked at?
- 22 A. No, that's not my opinion --
- 23 Q. Okay.
- 24 A. -- that it would not have contributed any new
- 25 information.

- 1 Q. Some documents, some studies, some reports that
- 2 you saw would have contributed to the evolving
- 3 medical knowledge about nicotine and its effects.
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And in the interest of time, can you point me to
- 6 some examples of that?
- 7 A. "Fate of Nicotine in the Body" was one --
- 8 interesting -- that we came to in the second page.
- 9 Q. The one that we looked at this morning.
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 There were a couple of other studies done by
- 12 Battelle, HIPPO I, HIPPO II, as I remember, where
- 13 they were looking at the effects of nicotine on
- 14 neuroendocrine function, comparing it to a drug
- 15 called reserpine. Other than that, the -- the
- 16 self-administration of DeNoble would have contributed
- 17 some new information. Those are probably the main
- 18 ones because there were other -- very few other
- 19 studies of publishable quality with data,
- 20 experimental design, things like that. There --
- 21 there were probably some others in there, little
- 22 bits, but those are the ones that strike my mind
- 23 right now.
- MR. SILBERFELD: Well let's take five.
- 25 (Recess taken.)

- 1 BY MR. SILBERFELD:
- 2 Q. Dr. Rowell, before the break you indicated to me
- 3 that a number of the studies in the tobacco documents
- 4 that you looked at would have provided new
- 5 information, and you identified some. You have
- 6 something open before you in your notes. Is this
- 7 identifying one of them?
- 8 A. No. I just was --
- 9 Q. Oh.
- 10 A. -- going through here. I did see a couple of
- 11 others where I wrote down "At least they have some
- 12 results." I saw one that said "Finally some research
- 13 results," things like that.
- 14 Q. Which one is that?
- 15 A. I don't know. I just passed it.
- 16 Q. Oh.
- 17 A. And I don't know if it was a good one or not.
- 18 All I know is that so many of these studies didn't
- 19 have any experiments, they didn't have any data; they
- 20 were just marketing things or what they planned to do
- 21 or reviews or things like that, just document after
- 22 document, and because my goal was looking for new
- 23 information that could be documented by evidence,
- 24 they really didn't provide much information. So when
- 25 I saw that --

- I mean I could go through and probably --
- Well you have them, too. You could see my
- 3 notes --
- 4 Q. Right.
- 5 A. -- if you ever get time.
- 6 Q. For those studies that you saw that provided new
- 7 information that would have somehow advanced the
- 8 state of knowledge about nicotine and its effects,
- 9 did you see any evidence whatsoever that those things
- 10 were made public?
- 11 MR. NIMS: Objection, mischaracterizes the
- 12 testimony.
- 13 A. You said "provided new information," so there
- 14 are some in there that did that. And I haven't
- 15 seen --
- I don't know whether they were published or not.
- 17 Q. Without regard to whether they were published,
- 18 did you see any information, any evidence at all that
- 19 they were made public?
- 20 A. Oh, made public. I have no way of knowing that.
- 21 Q. Had the reports or studies that you saw that
- 22 provided new information been made public, you're
- 23 satisfied, are you not, that they would have advanced
- 24 the state of knowledge of nicotine at the time?
- 25 A. They would have provided information. I don't

- 1 think they would have changed the progression of our
- 2 understanding of nicotine at all. I don't think they
- 3 would have led to an earlier Surgeon General's report
- 4 or, later, studies on nicotine and nucleus accumbens
- 5 or studies on self-administration or anything like
- 6 that. So that's what I mean by they wouldn't have
- 7 led to significant advance. But they would have
- 8 provided information. So there's a difference.
- 9 Q. In your original expert's report that you got in
- 10 early July, there was a list of documents reviewed by
- 11 you that bore a date of June 27, 1997.
- 12 A. Right.
- 13 Q. And then yesterday along with your notes we got
- 14 an amended version of the same thing dated as of
- 15 August 20th.
- 16 A. Right.
- 17 Q. I tried to compare the two and found it rather
- 18 difficult at best.
- 19 A. Yeah.
- 20 Q. Can you explain to me the system that produced
- 21 the second, more-recent version as distinguished from
- 22 the first? Because I cannot make out what one has to
- 23 do with the other, if anything.
- 24 A. Right. The first one was done because I had to
- 25 include it with the expert report, so I went through

- 1 basically in the order that I received the documents
- 2 and just put them down there, starting with B.A.T. I
- 3 did -- I did group them by company.
- 4 Q. Yes.
- 5 A. But they were pretty much in the order that they
- 6 were in the stack that I went through, and so they
- 7 are really not in any order except they may be
- 8 semi-chronological. "Fate of Nicotine in the Body"
- 9 is probably early on, things like that.
- 10 More recently I have found, because I needed to
- 11 go back when I got the Hurt expert report, and I
- 12 started saying I've seen this before, it was very
- 13 difficult for me to do that, but because they were
- 14 already in this format, I was able to sort on the
- 15 Bates-number column, and I went through my
- 16 handwritten notes and added the Bates numbers. So
- 17 now this newer version is sorted by the Bates
- 18 numbers. Although I've noticed recently that there
- 19 is a little bit of a problem there because I sorted
- 20 by -- I sorted by number rather than by text, so --
- 21 You'd have to understand the word processing
- 22 system. But if you sorted -- if you say it's a
- 23 number field, then it would put 600 in front of
- 24 2,000, but if you sorted by text it would put 2,000
- 25 first because two comes before six.

- 1 Q. Uh-huh.
- 2 A. So even that's a little bit out of order if you
- 3 go back to some of them. But that's why it's going
- 4 to be real --
- I mean it could be done, but the first version
- 6 was of little benefit to me except to provide
- 7 information with my expert report about what I had
- 8 seen, but I can't use that very well to locate my
- 9 note that I have on that document, whereas this I can
- 10 go and find the note that I have on the document.
- 11 Q. "This" being the more-recent version.
- 12 A. The more-recent one, right.
- 13 Q. If I wanted to find out what documents you
- 14 looked at after June 27th and before August 20th,
- 15 other than sitting with the two next to each other
- 16 and making the comparisons, is there any way to find
- 17 out?
- 18 A. Probably, yeah. I think I could --
- 19 If I was given that assignment, I could put that
- 20 into a database where I have, for instance --
- One way I'm thinking about is to put it in where
- 22 I have my reference manager system, and that has the
- 23 ability to identify duplicate documents, because
- 24 sometimes you -- it will identify duplicates and it
- 25 will give you a whole list of duplicates, and you

- 1 could then find the unique ones. That's off the top
- 2 of my head one way I could do it.
- I mean the other way to do it, I guess, would be
- 4 to sort the old file on the Bates number, and I think
- 5 that old version probably still exists as a backup
- 6 copy of the secretary in the office that actually put
- 7 those in. And I have been adding since then on my
- 8 computer. So she has in the office an old version,
- 9 and I might be able to do something with that.
- 10 Q. The first version of the documents you reviewed
- 11 contains the fields company, Bates number, date,
- 12 title, and author.
- 13 A. Right.
- 14 Q. The more-recent version contains a code field,
- 15 and some of the documents have filled in next to the
- 16 code field either a letter, such as an H, or a series
- 17 of numbers.
- 18 A. Uh-huh.
- 19 Q. Can you explain to me what those are?
- 20 A. Yeah. Those help me just locate the documents.
- 21 Lorillard, for example, they all came in a notebook
- 22 with little number tabs in front of the different
- 23 documents, so I could go to a Lorillard notebook and
- 24 if it says number 16, then on the tab 16 I would find
- 25 that document. The B.A.T. documents came in a big

- 1 stack where I had to go through and -- so there's --
- 2 there's no notebooks. Some of the Philip Morris were
- 3 also in notebooks, so I have PM whatever. In fact
- 4 those PM in the hundreds were all up at the top
- 5 left-hand corner of the documents when I got them,
- 6 they're like PM 100 and 200, whatever. Then there
- 7 are other PMs that have just a number that was in the
- 8 notebook. The H's stand for the fact that that was
- 9 part of the Hurt deposition. If it has a plus H,
- 10 that means I already read it, I already had it, but
- 11 it's also in the document -- in the Hurt.
- 12 Q. Now among the documents that you looked at from
- 13 the tobacco companies were memos and other writings
- 14 that proposed that research be done into certain
- 15 health effects.
- 16 A. Right.
- 17 Q. As to those proposed research projects, did you
- 18 form an opinion as to whether or not those projects,
- 19 had they been completed, would have advanced the
- 20 state of knowledge about nicotine and its effects?
- 21 A. Well it's hard for me to answer that because I
- 22 don't know how well they would have completed the
- 23 proposal. The proposals were fairly broad-based a
- 24 lot of times, and if they had actually been able to
- 25 answer the questions, sometimes I would have thought

- 1 that would have been a good project.
- 2 I can't think of a specific example, but they
- 3 might propose something, we're -- we're going to
- 4 attempt to find out what the threshold dose of
- 5 nicotine in a cigarette might be for smokers or
- 6 something like that, and if they could identify a
- 7 number, which I never found that they could do, that
- 8 would have been interesting information. Again I
- 9 don't think it would have been a breakthrough because
- 10 I'm sure people understand that there is a threshold
- 11 of some type. But it would have provided
- 12 information, yeah.
- 13 Q. To the extent that research projects were
- 14 proposed in the various company documents you looked
- 15 at, did you ever determine whether those proposed
- 16 research projects were in fact undertaken and
- 17 completed?
- 18 A. I have not compared as I went through whether
- 19 this was related to a proposal that they made
- 20 before. I just looked at the document to see what
- 21 they did. So if it was a research project, I took it
- 22 on face value, whether they proposed it earlier or
- 23 not. I didn't --
- 24 Q. And you don't know, extrinsic of the documents,
- 25 whether the work was ever completed --

- 1 A. No.
- 2 Q. -- or published --
- 3 A. No.
- 4 Q. -- or what the findings may have been.
- 5 A. No. I just haven't put that effort into it.
- 6 Q. Do you have this list with you on disk by any
- 7 chance?
- 8 A. No, I don't.
- 9 Q. One other thing you talk about in your report at
- 10 page two is the statement that you're prepared to
- 11 testify about the relevance and significance of the
- 12 reports of various statements made by employees of
- 13 the tobacco industry. Do you recall that, sir?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Do you have in mind specific comments that
- 16 you're going to make at the time of trial in this
- 17 case about statements made by employees of the
- 18 tobacco industry?
- 19 A. I don't have in mind specifically the comments
- 20 that I'll make. It depends upon what I'm asked. But
- 21 I read many times where individuals who I guess were
- 22 employees of the industry said that we realize
- 23 nicotine is a major component of cigarette smoke or
- 24 addicting or cigarette smoking is a habit of
- 25 addiction and things like that, and I guess I would

- 1 comment on the relevance of those remarks.
- 2 Q. From what standpoint?
- 3 A. From the standpoint of what basis did they have
- 4 for making that statement, what data did they have to
- 5 support that statement, or were they using
- 6 terminology that was pretty much commonly used during
- 7 the day, and what really was the significance of
- 8 that, of them saying that.
- 9 Q. Any other examples other than terms relative to
- 10 addiction or statements relative to addiction?
- 11 A. No. Those would be the main ones that I'm
- 12 thinking of, because they were scattered throughout
- 13 the documents. Right offhand I can't think of
- 14 anything else, but there may be. I mean if somebody
- 15 asked me the relevance of a certain thing, I'd
- 16 comment on what I thought about it.
- 17 Q. Is whatever comment you have to make limited to
- 18 the documents you reviewed?
- 19 A. About --
- 20 Q. About employees of the industry's statements.
- 21 A. Yes. I don't have any other basis for knowing
- 22 anything else about what they said. I mean --
- 23 Q. And are your comments about the relevance and
- 24 significance of those statements contained within
- 25 your notes?

- 1 A. No. I would identify the statements a lot of
- 2 times with quotes, put where it was, but I wouldn't
- 3 put down --
- 4 Sometimes I may have said where does -- you
- 5 know, why does he say this or something like that in
- 6 the note. But most of the time I wouldn't comment
- 7 extensively on it.
- 8 Q. What's the most efficient means of finding out
- 9 each and every statement that you intend or may
- 10 comment upon that was made by an employee of the
- 11 industry?
- 12 A. Well I guess I hadn't expected that I would be
- 13 initiating the conversation. I mean I -- I -- I
- 14 expected to have somebody else ask me with a
- 15 statement, and I would maybe look it up or something
- 16 like that, comment on it then, rather than have me
- 17 present what I thought the comments meant through an
- 18 individual document.
- 19 Q. Are there any notations in your notes where we
- 20 could somehow identify which particular statements
- 21 you're prepared to comment on, or would we have to go
- 22 through every single document that you looked at to
- 23 make that determination?
- 24 A. Well I haven't really prepared any individual
- 25 things to comment on. As I say, I'm -- I would be

- 1 prepared to comment on whatever it is that I've seen
- 2 in the documents, so anything in there I'd be
- 3 prepared to comment on. I might not have an opinion
- 4 on it or I might say I don't know, but I haven't
- 5 gotten a list of things together that I think are
- 6 things that I'm going to initiate a conversation
- 7 about.
- 8 Q. Let's spend a little while talking about
- 9 pharmacokinetics. All right?
- 10 Define for me the term "buffering capacity of
- 11 the lung."
- 12 A. That's the ability of --
- Buffering capacity is the ability to resist a
- 14 change in pH, so the buffering capacity of the lung
- 15 would be how much challenge of a difference in pH
- 16 from normal physiological pH the lung would be able
- 17 to handle. So that would be the capacity.
- 18 Q. How does the buffering capacity of the lung
- 19 relate, if at all, to nicotine and its actions on the
- 20 body?
- 21 A. It doesn't really relate to the actions of
- 22 nicotine in the body.
- 23 Q. What does it relate to in terms of your overall
- 24 opinions?
- 25 A. It relates to the ability of the lung and really

- 1 almost any biological fluid in the body to maintain
- 2 itself at pH 7.4, which, with nicotine, relates to
- 3 the percent which is going to exist in the free base
- 4 compared to the charge form.
- 5 Q. Your report says that you're prepared to present
- 6 information on the uptake of nicotine from the
- 7 inhalation, buckle, and intravenous routes. What
- 8 will you say about that?
- 9 A. Well I would say that the uptake would be very
- 10 rapid from the inhalation and the intravenous routes,
- 11 and fairly rapid through the buckle route, compared
- 12 to oral ingestion or transdermal administration or
- 13 subcutaneous administration.
- 14 Q. Which would be regarded as slow?
- 15 A. Slower, yes.
- 16 Q. What information will you present, if asked,
- 17 about the brain and blood levels of nicotine in
- 18 humans?
- 19 A. In cigarette smokers I will, if asked, testify
- 20 that there is a rather large range for different
- 21 people in the studies that have been done, ranging
- 22 from the low, let's say, five to 10 nanograms per mil
- 23 range all the way up to 70 or 80 nanograms per mil,
- 24 and that would be a peak concentration. And that's a
- 25 blood level, again, not a brain concentration, which

- 1 we really don't know what it is.
- 2 The fluctuations of those blood levels depend
- 3 upon the frequency of smoking. I know what the
- 4 half-life of nicotine is, so I know how it's
- 5 metabolized overnight when a cigarette smoker doesn't
- 6 smoke. I mean any questions that I can answer, I'll
- 7 be prepared to answer about how the blood levels
- 8 change or fluctuate.
- 9 Q. We've talked about the desensitization aspect of
- 10 nicotine. Let's talk about the actions to
- 11 stimulate. What will you say about that, the
- 12 stimulating action?
- 13 A. Well again, the functional ability of nicotine
- 14 to produce effects is really only able to be measured
- 15 in experimental animals, particularly with specific
- 16 neurotransmitter systems, and so I will base my
- 17 comments on experimental studies that have been done
- 18 in animals on neurotransmitter levels that are
- 19 produced from nicotine administration.
- 20 Q. Your own work?
- 21 A. If I'm asked about my own work. My work is in
- 22 vitro, so I haven't used the whole animal.
- 23 Q. Right.
- 24 A. But I can --
- In my work, it's probably more appropriate for

- 1 characterizing how different classes of drugs work at
- 2 specific concentrations, because in an animal you
- 3 lose the ability to exactly measure concentration,
- 4 whereas if you do it in a test tube, more or less you
- 5 have the ability to put the drug in exactly different
- 6 concentrations and compare the drugs.
- 7 Q. Your report says that you're prepared to comment
- 8 on the ability of nicotine to release various
- 9 neurotransmitters, including dopamine.
- 10 A. Right.
- 11 Q. Explain that, if you would, in lay terms as you
- 12 would to a jury if they were sitting here today.
- 13 A. I would describe how nicotine and maybe other
- 14 drugs produce an increase in neurotransmitter
- 15 levels. And they all work a little bit differently,
- 16 but nicotine works by acting on these receptors that
- 17 exist on the nerve cells, and that produces a
- 18 stimulation of the release into the synaptic cleft.
- 19 I don't know whether I would want to get too much
- 20 more complicated than that for a jury. It's --
- 21 I would think I would maybe go into the -- into
- 22 the levels of neurotransmitters and the number of
- 23 neurotransmitters that have -- are affected or have
- 24 been shown to be affected by nicotine, five or six
- 25 different neurotransmitters that are released.

- 1 Q. And when you say "levels," what are you
- 2 referring to?
- 3 A. The magnitude of the effect, I guess you'd say,
- 4 over a baseline release. I'm --
- 5 What percent of an increase you can get with
- 6 nicotine over a normal basal release which takes
- 7 place in nerve cells all the time. There's a certain
- 8 basal, low-level release that takes place. How much
- 9 can that be stimulated with nicotine?
- 10 Q. How much can it?
- 11 A. It depends upon the neurotransmitter, but
- 12 it's --
- 13 You could get a 50 percent to maybe a hundred
- 14 percent increase in the amount of neurotransmitter
- 15 release from the tissue. And that's again in vitro
- 16 work that I can do in my lab, but it relates pretty
- 17 well to the whole-animal work that can be done.
- 18 Q. So depending upon the neurotransmitter involved,
- 19 one can get between 50 and a hundred percent increase
- 20 in response?
- 21 A. In the amount of neurotransmitter release.
- 22 That's the response we're measuring, yes.
- 23 Q. Yes.
- 24 Q. And that in vitro work correlates rereasonably
- 25 well with the in vivo work?

- 1 A. Pretty well, yeah. The time frames are quite
- 2 different because in the in vitro you can measure
- 3 very good -- good resolutions within seconds of how
- 4 the neurotransmitter comes out; in in vivo work you
- 5 have to collect for fairly long periods of time, so
- 6 you're analyzing a broad spectrum so you really can't
- 7 see the resolution that you can in vitro. But as --
- 8 as well as you could compare those two methods, it
- 9 probably relates pretty well.
- 10 Q. Is there any human data, post mortem or
- 11 otherwise, that correlates to this information?
- 12 A. Not to that information, because you can't do
- 13 the functional studies in post-mortem tissue because
- 14 they're -- it's dead. This has to be living.
- 15 Q. Have you considered the comparative effect of
- 16 nicotine and other substances that have effects on
- 17 neurotransmitter release?
- 18 A. Well I've done it in my laboratory and I've read
- 19 other articles that compare these compounds.
- 20 Q. Okay. And is there a comparison to be made
- 21 between nicotine and other substances?
- 22 A. Yes. A comparison can be made, yeah.
- 23 Q. What other substances have you studied yourself?
- 24 A. The ones that I've studied are cocaine,
- 25 amphetamine and caffeine, and those plus others have

- 1 been studied in other investigators' laboratories.
- 2 Q. Can you just, perhaps with reference to your CV,
- 3 direct me to the paper of yours that compared
- 4 cocaine, amphetamines and caffeine?
- 5 A. I only have --
- I have an amphetamine table in one of the
- 7 papers, and I think that would be the '87 nucleus
- 8 accumbens paper.
- 9 Q. The '87 which?
- 10 A. The one on the nicotine effect on nucleus
- 11 accumbens. But --
- 12 Q. And that has a table in it that includes --
- 13 A. I think there's a -- there's an amphetamine,
- 14 yeah, as I remember 10 years ago what we did there.
- 15 But I have not published a direct comparison with
- 16 those drugs.
- 17 Q. I'll look for it at the break.
- 18 A. Yeah.
- 19 Q. What conclusion did you reach about the
- 20 comparative effect of nicotine and other substances?
- 21 A. Well it's fairly easy to demonstrate that
- 22 nicotine is rather weak, particularly compared to
- 23 amphetamine, which is the most active drug in my
- 24 system, with 10 or 20 percent of the effect of
- 25 amphetamine. Cocaine works differently, so it's more

- 1 difficult to do in a superfusion system. So -- but
- 2 in a -- in a static incubation system, nicotine is
- 3 weak as compared to cocaine.
- 4 Q. Are you of the opinion that nicotine and cocaine
- 5 produce overlapping patterns of activation in the
- 6 brain?
- 7 A. No, I think I would disagree with that
- 8 statement.
- 9 Q. So you would be of the view that they do not act
- 10 on common substrates. Different substrates instead.
- 11 A. They act on some common substrates, but nicotine
- 12 acts in areas where cocaine doesn't act.
- 13 Q. But you would agree that they do act on some
- 14 common --
- 15 A. Some common, yes.
- 16 Q. -- some common neurosubstrates.
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Are you familiar with the work of Pich and
- 19 Pagliusi?
- 20 A. I don't recognize that offhand, but --
- 21 Q. Published in Science in January of 1997?
- 22 A. Oh, yes, I did see this article because I
- 23 remember the title, "COMMON NEUROSUBSTRATES."
- 24 Q. That's consistent with your answer about the
- 25 common neurosubstrates between nicotine and cocaine?

- 1 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 2 A. Well I commented --
- 3 Q. At least in part?
- 4 A. -- there are common neurosubstrates.
- 5 Q. And different ones as well.
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. What's the significance, Dr. Rowell, if any, to
- 8 you of the fact that there are common neurosubstrates
- 9 as between nicotine and cocaine?
- 10 A. Well I think that the reinforcing properties
- 11 that nicotine has demonstrated in the mild effects in
- 12 humans and some of the effects in animals are
- 13 probably related to the common substrate of dopamine
- 14 release in these certain mesolimbic areas of the
- 15 brain. So that would be the significance, that
- 16 nicotine, like other drugs, can raise dopamine
- 17 levels.
- 18 Q. Does the fact that there are common
- 19 neurosubstrates affect your view at all as to whether
- 20 or not nicotine is mildly, moderately, or severely
- 21 dependence-producing?
- 22 A. No. And I think this -- I don't exactly
- 23 remember --
- I've only scanned that paper, I haven't looked
- 25 at it, because I've --

- 1 Q. I'm happy to have you look at it.
- 2 A. Yeah. Let me look at it quickly and see.
- 3 This is a lever-pressing.
- 4 (Discussion off the record.)
- 5 A. From a very brief review of this, it looks like,
- 6 as I've suspected, nicotine will in fact release
- 7 dopamine. In this case it's binding in the nucleus
- 8 accumbens.
- 9 Autoradiograms. Looks to me that nicotine is
- 10 closer to saline than it is to cocaine on this one
- 11 graph, but I'd have to read the paper.
- 12 Q. In terms of its dependence-producing qualities,
- 13 how would you rate cocaine? Mildly, moderately,
- 14 severely?
- 15 A. I'd say that was strongly dependence, but it's a
- 16 psycological dependence component.
- 17 Q. Not a physical one?
- 18 A. Not too much of a physical dependence.
- 19 MR. SILBERFELD: I'm only laughing because
- 20 you're shaking your head "yes" and "no" when he says
- 21 "yes" and "no." You've been at this too long.
- 22 Q. Would you describe cocaine as addictive?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And it does or does not have withdrawal
- 25 symptoms, in your assessment?

- 1 A. Pretty mild withdrawal symptoms.
- 2 Q. What is it about cocaine that renders it
- 3 addictive by your definition?
- 4 A. Its euphoriant-producing properties. Its
- 5 positive-reinforcing properties are so strong that it
- 6 produces a moderate to severe degree of dependence on
- 7 continuing to take it to receive those euphoriant
- 8 effects.
- 9 Q. The authors in the Pich and Pagliusi paper start
- 10 their paper by saying, "Nicotine is critical in the
- 11 maintenance of tobacco smoking." Do you agree or
- 12 disagree with that statement?
- 13 A. Well I would tend to agree with it, although the
- 14 definitive experiments have not been done to compare
- 15 whether people would continue to smoke cigarettes
- 16 with no nicotine if they didn't have the ability to
- 17 get nicotine-containing cigarettes. But I would
- 18 probably agree with that statement, that it's
- 19 critical.
- 20 Q. Let me show you your paper in the Journal of
- 21 Neurochemistry, 1987. Is this the paper that talks
- 22 about the neurotransmitter release --
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. -- and nicotine?
- 25 A. Yeah.

- 1 Q. Without going through the whole thing, do you
- 2 recall whether you compare and contrast nicotine and
- 3 other substances in this paper? Is this the one with
- 4 the graph?
- 5 A. Let me look at it.
- No, it isn't. I thought it was, but it wasn't.
- 7 So I don't compare other substances in that paper.
- 8 Q. Is there one that you can think of where that
- 9 occurs?
- 10 A. Yeah. Maybe it's --
- 11 I'd have to look through. There's an
- 12 amphetamine bar in one of the papers. It may be the
- 13 one in the amygdala, the paper where it was released
- 14 in the amygdala. We've recently done a whole series
- 15 of experiments on amphetamine in the last six or
- 16 seven months for another doctoral student. She
- 17 actually did the work, but -- so I mean I have data
- 18 on those comparisons, but it's not published. May --
- 19 we may very well publish it.
- 20 Q. And what are the findings?
- 21 A. But I -- I --
- Well, nicotine is a little bit more potent than
- 23 amphetamine but much less active, is the best
- 24 characterization I could say about the two.
- 25 Q. What do you mean by "less active?"

- 1 A. It produces much less of a response on the
- 2 amount of dopamine released when you compare them
- 3 side by side using the same protocol.
- 4 Q. Do they act on the same substrates?
- 5 A. Well they act on the dopamine nerve terminal --
- 6 Q. Right.
- 7 A. -- but they act differently. Amphetamines do
- 8 not act on the nicotinic receptor.
- 9 Q. And nicotine does.
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Your report says you are prepared to essentially
- 12 compare nicotine with morphine and its actions in
- 13 terms of producing a number of psychic and
- 14 neurochemical effects in the brain.
- 15 A. Yes. That won't be any of my work. I just
- 16 worked from other people.
- 17 Q. Compare and contrast morphine and nicotine for
- 18 me insofar as it relates to the neurochemical effects
- 19 on the brain.
- 20 A. Nicotine, again, produces less of an effect on
- 21 dopamine than morphine in any studies that I've done
- 22 where they've made direct comparisons or used the
- 23 same techniques for being able to make the direct
- 24 comparisons.
- 25 Q. They act on the same substrate?

- 1 A. No, morphine acts indirectly through another
- 2 receptor, an opiate receptor, and only indirectly
- 3 releases dopamine from the terminal through
- 4 activating a pathway that leads down to the dopamine
- 5 release.
- 6 Q. So it produces less of an effect on dopamine?
- 7 A. No, it actually produces more --
- 8 Morphine produces more of an effect on dopamine.
- 9 Q. What is the significance of that comparison to
- 10 you, if any?
- 11 A. Well if you buy into the dopamine-producing-
- 12 dependence hypothesis, then the significance is that
- 13 morphine produces more dependence because of its
- 14 larger effect on dopamine. But morphine has effects
- 15 on other pathways of the brain, and I'm -- I think
- 16 many of these drugs of dependence work through varied
- 17 mechanisms, and it's a little bit simplistic to say
- 18 that every single drug has to come down to this one
- 19 dopamine pathway. Morphine has a lot of analgesic
- 20 properties, of course, and produces feelings of
- 21 euphoria, probably through the enkephalin system that
- 22 really may not have anything to do with dopamine. So
- 23 from my perspective it's a different category of --
- 24 Well it is classed as a different category of
- 25 drug. It's not a psychostimulant like amphetamine,

- 1 cocaine, nicotine, caffeine; it's an opioid type of
- 2 compound. It works differently, blocked by different
- 3 receptor blockers.
- 4 Q. Would you regard it as dependence-producing or
- 5 addictive, morphine?
- 6 A. Addictive and dependence producing.
- 7 Q. And dependence producing. Strongly so.
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Your report says that it is your opinion that
- 10 the pharmacological characteristics of nicotine are
- 11 very dissimilar from those of drugs such as cocaine
- 12 and others. Let's stop at cocaine. What are the
- 13 differences between the pharmacological
- 14 characteristics of nicotine and cocaine?
- 15 A. Well their mechanism of action is completely
- 16 different, first of all. Nicotine works through a
- 17 receptor-mediated process, and in view of some of
- 18 the -- not only the fact that you have a limited
- 19 number of receptors, but in view of the
- 20 desensitization and perhaps inactivation properties
- 21 that we've talked about, there is a self-limiting
- 22 type of response. You cannot get huge effects with
- 23 nicotine because you just don't have the number of
- 24 receptors available for nicotine to act. When it's
- 25 bound to all the receptors that are there, that's the

- 1 most effect you'll get.
- 2 Cocaine works in an entirely different mechanism
- 3 by blocking the removal of dopamine that's released
- 4 from the synaptic cleft, and so the major step for
- 5 removing the neurotransmitter is blocked. Nicotine
- 6 does not affect that step, so whenever the dopamine
- 7 comes out, it can be taken up rather rapidly back
- 8 into the nerve terminal.
- 9 Q. So one significant difference between nicotine
- 10 and cocaine is the mechanism?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Are there others in terms of the pharmacological
- 13 characteristics?
- 14 A. Well, nicotine affects a lot of
- 15 neurotransmitters that cocaine does not affect at
- 16 all. Cocaine affects the monoamine transmitters,
- 17 dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin a little bit.
- 18 Nicotine affects those transmitters plus many other
- 19 neurotransmitters and neuroendocrine systems. And I
- 20 see that the difference, if you will, in a nut shell
- 21 is that nicotine facilitates the release of
- 22 transmitters that are being released on a normal
- 23 process of neurotransmission; cocaine stimulates the
- 24 release of a very few defined neurotransmitters.
- 25 Q. Any other differences from a pharmacological

- 1 standpoint between nicotine and cocaine?
- 2 A. Well I'm sure there are pharmacokinetic
- 3 differences, but I don't know that much about the
- 4 pharmacokinetics of cocaine as far as its metabolism,
- 5 its excretion, and things like that.
- 6 Q. How about the pharmacodynamic process?
- 7 A. Yeah, that's what I was just talking about, the
- 8 fact that --
- 9 I mean the major difference is the fact that
- 10 cocaine is not a receptor-mediated effect, so that
- 11 would be the major difference.
- 12 Q. Are there any other pharmacologic differences
- 13 between nicotine and cocaine other than the ones
- 14 we've discussed that you can think of at this time?
- 15 A. Not that I'm sure about as far as differences.
- 16 They probably work in different areas of the brain,
- 17 things like that that I could look up, but not that
- 18 I'm aware of at this time. I'm much more familiar
- 19 with nicotine and where it works, and I'm not exactly
- 20 sure on some of these other areas how cocaine
- 21 compares.
- 22 Q. Well is that an area, Dr. Rowell, where you
- 23 intend to do more work; that is, this sort of
- 24 comparative analysis between nicotine, about which
- 25 you're quite familiar, and other substances such as

- 1 cocaine?
- 2 A. No, because I don't think those are specifically
- 3 germane to cocaine's dependence-producing
- 4 properties. I think the pharmacodynamic properties
- 5 on the mesolimbic area and how it works is by almost
- 6 everyone felt to be the characteristic of cocaine
- 7 that gives its dependence-producing effects, and that
- 8 I'm familiar with, but there may be other
- 9 pharmacological characteristics that are different.
- 10 Q. All right. How about the pharmacological
- 11 differences between nicotine and amphetamines?
- 12 A. In a similar fashion, amphetamine does not work
- 13 through a receptor-mediated process, so many of the
- 14 things I said about cocaine apply to amphetamine as
- 15 well.
- 16 Q. Different mechanism.
- 17 A. Amphetamine shares with cocaine the ability to
- 18 block the removal of dopamine from the synaptic
- 19 cleft, but it probably does that by competing with
- 20 dopamine for entry into the terminal rather than
- 21 blocking it from the outside like cocaine does and
- 22 just covering it up, you might say. The consequence
- 23 of that is that some of the amphetamine gets into the
- 24 nerve terminal and is able to displace dopamine from
- 25 inside because it's chemically very similar to

- 1 dopamine and it fools the binding sites, you might
- 2 say, inside the synaptic vesicles to displace
- 3 dopamine and then incorporate amphetamine in place of
- 4 the dopamine so the dopamine is released. So it has
- 5 a combined action.
- 6 Q. Other than the mechanism of action which you
- 7 describe, are there other pharmacological differences
- 8 between nicotine and amphetamines?
- 9 A. Again, I'm sure there are that are probably not
- 10 all that important to its dependence potential, but
- 11 again, pharmacokinetic characteristics and areas of
- 12 the brain it might work in.
- Oh, it also, like cocaine, only works on the
- 14 monoamine transmitter systems. It does not release
- 15 the amino acid transmitters, for example, some of the
- 16 polypeptide transmitters, like nicotine can do.
- 17 Q. What are the pharmacological differences between
- 18 nicotine and morphine?
- 19 A. Well morphine is a totally different class of
- 20 drugs because nicotine, cocaine and amphetamines fall
- 21 into the psychostimulant class; morphine is an
- 22 opioid, it works on different subclasses of opiate
- 23 receptors, which there are five different subclasses
- 24 or so. It's an analgesic, produces very strong
- 25 physical dependence in contrast to what we talked

- 1 about cocaine, which doesn't produce that much
- 2 physical dependence, very strong withdrawal symptoms,
- 3 very marked tolerance, so in that respect it's quite
- 4 different from cocaine and amphetamines. Its actions
- 5 are -- its actions are mediated through receptors and
- 6 can be blocked by receptor antagonists, which is the
- 7 mechanism for the treatment syndrome for heroin
- 8 addicts and morphine addicts. There are also some --
- 9 a lot of pharmacokinetic differences for methadone
- 10 treatment with addicts, so you can treat with an
- 11 agonist compound that also stimulates the receptors.
- 12 I mean there are a lot of differences with --
- 13 Q. It is your opinion that there are similarities
- 14 between nicotine and caffeine, right, --
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. -- in terms of pharmacological action --
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. -- and in terms of the release of
- 19 neurotransmitters?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Let's spend a few minutes talking about
- 22 caffeine --
- 23 A. Okay.
- 24 Q. -- before we have a coffee break.
- 25 What are the similarities between the actions of

- 1 nicotine and caffeine?
- 2 A. Both nicotine and caffeine work through a
- 3 receptor process. They are both psychostimulants
- 4 that work at the dopaminergic nerve terminal. Like
- 5 nicotine, caffeine can facilitate the release of a
- 6 large number of transmitters. In our previous
- 7 discussion we talked about whether nicotine was
- 8 affecting normal physiological processes in the body
- 9 through the cholinergic system. Caffeine in that way
- 10 probably also affects normal physiological process
- 11 through the adenosine receptor, which is the receptor
- 12 it works on. Does not block the reuptake, so the
- 13 compositions of dopamine can be removed from the
- 14 synapse back into the pre-synaptic side.
- 15 And I think the measurements of neurochemical
- 16 effects with caffeine are also rather undramatic. I
- 17 think caffeine has, again, weak dependence potential,
- 18 weak withdrawal symptoms, very weak or mild physical
- 19 dependence.
- 20 Q. As between caffeine and nicotine, do you have an
- 21 opinion as to which has the greater dependence
- 22 potential?
- 23 A. Well it's very hard to tell because no one takes
- 24 either of these drugs in pure form to produce
- 25 dependence, so I have to base this on kind of the

- 1 neurochemical effects. I would predict from what I
- 2 know about the neurochemical effects that nicotine
- 3 would be a stronger dependence-producing drug than
- 4 caffeine, but it's close to caffeine. It's not
- 5 markedly different from caffeine.
- 6 Q. And that's based on the neurochemical effects?
- 7 A. That's about all we have, because there are no
- 8 instances that I know of anyone addicted to caffeine
- 9 or nicotine.
- 10 Q. And --
- 11 A. So I can't tell what the dependence-producing
- 12 potential of those drugs are because no one is
- 13 dependent on them.
- 14 Q. And what is the medical or scientific evidence
- 15 of the neurochemical effects of nicotine versus
- 16 caffeine?
- 17 A. Just self-administration studies, how well
- 18 animals will respond for those two compounds, the
- 19 ability to release dopamine in the brain. There's a
- 20 test called place-preference conditioning where you
- 21 can try to see how well an animal, quote, likes a
- 22 certain situation that's been paired with the drug --
- 23 Q. Uh-huh.
- 24 A. -- to see if it's something they like or not.
- 25 So in some of these paradigms it looks like nicotine

- 1 is probably a little bit more active than caffeine.
- 2 Q. With respect to that, is the taste or flavor of
- 3 nicotine a factor in validity if not the reliability
- 4 of those studies that administer pure nicotine, in
- 5 your judgment?
- 6 A. Well they would be for oral administration, I'm
- 7 sure, or maybe inhalation administration. They --
- 8 they wouldn't be at all for intravenous
- 9 administration.
- 10 Q. Self-administration studies that you're speaking
- 11 of are the oral administration studies?
- 12 A. With the animals they would be intravenous, when
- 13 I'm talking about animal --
- 14 Q. Uh-huh.
- 15 A. -- self-administration studies. Human
- 16 self-administration studies, some of those are
- 17 intravenous as well. So they've tried to see what --
- 18 how much euphoriant effect intravenous injection of
- 19 nicotine would produce, and in that case there would
- 20 be no -- that I could see, any really sensory effects
- 21 to the nicotine.
- 22 Q. When you describe nicotine as stronger than
- 23 caffeine based on neurochemical effects, can you
- 24 quantify that at all?
- 25 A. A number?

- 1 Q. Or a series of numbers or a range.
- 2 A. Maybe 50 percent greater increase, and that's
- 3 very rough because there are lots of different
- 4 studies. With self-administration it's probably more
- 5 than that, it's probably -- this is animal
- 6 self-administration studies -- it's probably --
- 7 probably at least double. Euphoriant potential,
- 8 they're probably closer, because caffeine has the
- 9 euphoriant component in human IV injections and so
- 10 does nicotine, but neither of those is real dramatic
- 11 but very subjective. The kind of measurements you
- 12 say, "How good does this make you feel?" One to 10.
- 13 And so --
- MR. SILBERFELD: Let's take five.
- 15 (Recess taken.)
- MR. SILBERFELD: Let's go back on the
- 17 record.
- 18 We've had an off-the-record discussion with
- 19 respect to a question asked this morning where I
- 20 deferred it on grounds that it would potentially
- 21 invade some work-product issues. Let me go ahead and
- 22 ask the question. Counsel will react however they
- 23 may.
- 24 BY MR. SILBERFELD:
- 25 Q. Dr. Rowell, I asked you this morning whether

- 1 there was any work in progress which has been
- 2 assigned to you but which you've not yet completed in
- 3 this case. Is there any such work?
- 4 A. I would say no in this case.
- 5 Q. There are the two binders of the three that you
- 6 got about three weeks ago that you have not completed
- 7 looking at. What is your intention with respect to
- 8 those?
- 9 A. I will get around to reading those documents one
- 10 by one. I'll make another --
- 11 My plan is to make another note page on the
- 12 documents as I read them and see if they provide any
- 13 new information or change my opinion or otherwise
- 14 enlighten me about what was in the company documents,
- 15 pertaining, again, to whether this was new
- 16 information, would have produced some significant
- 17 advancement, and was of sufficient quality to be
- 18 published.
- 19 Q. Is there any work that you've been asked to
- 20 perform that is not complete that is of a generic
- 21 quality; that is, it isn't specific to either this
- 22 case or another case, but may be work that could be
- 23 applicable to this case? Is there any such thing?
- 24 A. I'm in the process of getting together my ideas
- 25 for possible testimony if I'll be called to be an

- 1 expert witness, what I will say relating to how
- 2 nicotine works in the brain, getting together some
- 3 visual aids and things like that.
- 4 Q. For this case or other cases, or both?
- 5 A. Wherever I'm asked --
- 6 I'll probably use the same material wherever I'm
- 7 asked to provide testimony.
- 8 Q. And what --
- 9 A. And by whichever side.
- 10 Q. And what is the state of preparation of that
- 11 aspect of your testimony?
- 12 A. It's in its infancy. There's nothing that has
- 13 actually been developed yet, but I have sketched out
- 14 a possible scenario for explaining how -- what --
- 15 what nicotine does and how it works in the brain and
- 16 how it compares with other drugs, just the
- 17 conversation we just had.
- 18 Q. It's an outline of sorts?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Is it in writing or in your head, or both?
- 21 A. No, it's in pencil on pieces of paper,
- 22 scrawling -- scrawled down on note cards.
- 23 Q. Is it substantially different in any respect
- 24 than the report you've written in this case?
- 25 A. Well I'd have to go back to look at the report

- 1 and see what the -- what the format is. I don't
- 2 think it's substantially different. I think the
- 3 things that I'll be talking about have been addressed
- 4 in the expert report.
- 5 Q. And there are sort of graphs, charts, visual
- 6 aids, diagrams contemplated as part of this
- 7 presentation?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And have those been gathered?
- 10 A. Some of those have been gathered. We're still
- 11 working on putting some more together.
- 12 Q. Does any part of this trial-testimony-
- 13 preparation process include any video presentations?
- MR. GINDER: Object. We're going to object
- 15 at this point on work-product grounds and
- 16 attorney-client privilege.
- 17 MR. SILBERFELD: And instruct?
- 18 MR. GINDER: Yeah.
- 19 BY MR. SILBERFELD:
- 20 Q. Is the trial-testimony-preparation project, if
- 21 you will, going to include any medical literature
- 22 references that are not included in either your
- 23 report that you gave us or in the historical review?
- 24 A. Right now I wouldn't --
- 25 MR. GINDER: Before you answer that, could

- 1 I look at the question here?
- 2 MR. SILBERFELD: Hold on.
- 3 MR. GINDER: I think the same objection and
- 4 instruction would apply to that in terms of what the
- 5 actual trial testimony will look like or not look
- 6 like as preparations are made for trial. And we do
- 7 have his report here that does have his opinions and
- 8 conclusions that he intends to testify about, and
- 9 that's in the report, and you can certainly ask him
- 10 about any of those.
- 11 MR. SILBERFELD: I just want to be clear
- 12 about what my question pointed at, and that was any
- 13 medical-literature references that the doctor would
- 14 rely on that are not listed either in the report or
- 15 in the historical review. Candidly, I think we're
- 16 entitled to that.
- 17 MR. GINDER: If you're asking whether there
- 18 is anything that is not listed that he's used in
- 19 coming to his opinions and conclusions, I think
- 20 that's a different question than the one you asked,
- 21 which was related to trial testimony.
- 22 BY MR. SILBERFELD.
- 23 Q. Well I'm assuming, Dr. Rowell, that at the time
- 24 of trial you'll give fundamentally the same opinions
- 25 you're giving here at deposition. Is that your

- 1 understanding?
- 2 A. I don't know what will be contained in the
- 3 tobacco documents that I haven't seen yet, first of
- 4 all, so I don't know what will happen there. I also
- 5 ongoing, as part of my research, continue to keep up
- 6 with the literature and see things as things
- 7 progress. I don't know when these trials are going
- 8 to occur, it could be quite a ways from now, and I
- 9 may run into some other articles that either
- 10 reinforce or dilute my opinion, so it's really hard
- 11 for me to say. But at this point I don't have any
- 12 concrete plans or reference that I know that I will
- 13 rely on that aren't in the expert report or in the
- 14 historical review.
- 15 Q. What other aspects of the trial-preparation
- 16 project for the future do you have in mind, other
- 17 than the cards that have an outline, visual aids?
- 18 Those are the only two questions you've been
- 19 permitted to answer. Any other aspects to that part
- 20 of the work that is to be done in the future?
- 21 MR. GINDER: Again object on the basis of
- 22 privilege, work product, and instruct not to answer.
- 23 Q. Just to be clear, the work that you're doing in
- 24 preparation of trial testimony is not with regard to
- 25 any specific case. Is that true?

- 1 A. Well I was designated in the Florida case, and I
- 2 think, as I was working, my conception was that that
- 3 would be used in the Florida case.
- 4 Q. Probably won't happen now.
- 5 A. It probably won't happen now.
- 6 Other than that, I can't really answer. It's
- 7 generic.
- 8 Q. Have you been asked to testify in the Minnesota
- 9 case at trial, specifically?
- 10 A. I've been designated an expert witness, but
- 11 as --
- 12 Well if I understand your question, I've not
- 13 been asked to testify, no.
- 14 Q. Have you agreed with anyone, whether they asked
- 15 you or not, to testify in the Minnesota case coming
- 16 to trial?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 Q. From your review of the tobacco company
- 19 documents, at least for the four companies whose
- 20 documents you reviewed in whole or in part, do you
- 21 have an opinion as to whether they had an
- 22 understanding as to the health effects of their
- 23 products?
- 24 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 25 A. The "they" are the people that made the

- 1 statements? I would say they expressed an opinion
- 2 about the health effects in the documents, but I
- 3 don't know what the tobacco companies' opinions on
- 4 the health effects were.
- 5 Q. Well without getting into the legalese as to
- 6 whether those statements are binding on the
- 7 companies, you understood, did you not, that some of
- 8 the people who expressed views in the tobacco company
- 9 documents were scientists?
- 10 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 11 A. I guess I'm assuming that some of them were
- 12 scientists.
- 13 Q. Well some of them were ad people, some of them
- 14 were lawyers, but some were scientists.
- 15 A. Right. And I don't know which were which. And
- 16 I'd say most of the ones I read weren't from the
- 17 scientists, I think, but I'm not sure because I
- 18 didn't track down their titles. But some of them
- 19 were clearly scientists.
- 20 Q. From an ethical standpoint, do you believe that
- 21 a manufacturer has a duty to understand the health
- 22 effect of its products?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 24 A. I would say so from an ethical standpoint.
- 25 Q. From an ethical standpoint, does a manufacturer

- 1 of a product have a duty to test its product for
- 2 health effects?
- 3 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 4 A. Again, outside of my area of expertise, but my
- 5 personal opinion is that they -- they would want to
- 6 do that. Whether they have a duty, I don't --
- 7 The "duty" implies to me some kind of maybe
- 8 legal thing, but --
- 9 Q. Medical ethics.
- 10 A. Yeah, I --
- 11 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 12 A. Outside of my area. But it would seem to me it
- 13 would be something that they would do.
- 14 Q. Have you made any evaluation in the course of
- 15 your review of the tobacco company documents for the
- 16 four firms for whom you've seen documents as to
- 17 whether they fully and completely discharged what you
- 18 regard as their ethical obligations to study their
- 19 own products for health effects?
- 20 MR. NIMS: Objection. I think --
- 21 A. Fully and completely --
- 22 MR. NIMS: -- it should be clear that he
- 23 has by no means seen every document that the industry
- 24 had, and I think you'd have to have seen every
- 25 document the industry had to even begin to answer

- 1 that question.
- 2 MR. SILBERFELD: Well based on what you
- 3 saw.
- 4 THE WITNESS: Yeah.
- 5 A. Based on what I saw, it looks like the
- 6 information on the health effects of their products
- 7 largely came from non-industry sources, they -- they
- 8 understood the health effects based on research that
- 9 was done outside the industry, and these were large
- 10 epidemiological studies of large populations where it
- 11 first became apparent that cigarette smoking
- 12 contributed to cancers and emphysema and things like
- 13 that that you talked about that I can't expect that
- 14 the tobacco companies would have been able to
- 15 undertake. These were retrospective studies rather
- 16 than prospectively designed studies. So they came to
- 17 these opinions, I think, based on outside information
- 18 from the medical community.
- 19 Q. So based upon what you've seen, let's take
- 20 cancer for example, --
- 21 A. Yeah.
- 22 Q. -- it's your view that the tobacco firms whose
- 23 documents you saw came to understand about the health
- 24 effects from external sources such as government or
- 25 science which had studied the relationship between

- 1 smoking and health effects.
- 2 MR. NIMS: Objection, way beyond the
- 3 ability of the witness to answer.
- 4 A. I can give you a personal opinion again, because
- 5 again I don't have all the documents, I don't know
- 6 what they've studied, but the -- the health effects
- 7 were discussed early on in the '50s, probably, when
- 8 it really started. In the '64 Surgeon General's
- 9 report and things like that they made reference to --
- 10 they -- they knew the work and were up to date on the
- 11 literature, but didn't conduct multi-center studies
- 12 on the effects of their products. It didn't seem to
- 13 be in the documents that I've read, but I haven't
- 14 read health-effects documents, I've been reading
- 15 nicotine documents.
- 16 Q. Are you familiar with what's been referred to as
- 17 the frank statement? The frank statement.
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. Are you aware of the fact that in January of
- 20 1954, cigarette companies took out newspaper
- 21 advertisements in response to certain medical
- 22 information that was published at the time about the
- 23 health effects of cigarettes? Were you aware of that
- 24 generally?
- 25 A. I'm not aware of that in a general sense, no.

- 1 Q. Let me ask you to assume that that happened and
- 2 further assume that as part of that full-page
- 3 advertisement which was captioned "A Frank Statement
- 4 to Cigarette Smokers, " the tobacco companies,
- 5 including some of the companies whose documents you
- 6 reviewed, made the statement that "We accept an
- 7 interest in people's health as a basic
- 8 responsibility, paramount to every other
- 9 consideration in our business." With that statement
- 10 in mind -- and I ask you to assume that's true, that
- 11 that in fact occurred -- do you believe that that's a
- 12 true and correct statement of the manufacturer's
- 13 responsibility with respect to its products?
- MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 15 A. Is that a true and correct responsibility? I
- 16 would say that's a reasonable responsibility. I
- 17 don't know what --
- I guess I don't understand the question.
- 19 Q. Nobody's shown you any documents relative to
- 20 such a statement having been made by the tobacco
- 21 companies?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Let's turn to that part of your report beginning
- 24 at page three and following about the characteristics
- 25 and definition of dependence. We've talked about

- 1 this some, but let's do it in a bit more detail in
- 2 the time remaining for today.
- 3 You say that one of the principal factors
- 4 contributing to drug dependence is the ability of an
- 5 agent to produce some type of reward or positive
- 6 reinforcement, such as the elevation of mood,
- 7 euphoria, alleviation of discomfort or relief of
- 8 anxiety; right?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Does nicotine do that?
- 11 A. To some degree, yes.
- 12 Q. Through cigarette smoking?
- 13 A. I would say so, yes.
- 14 Q. And does it do each of the things you list; that
- 15 is, elevation of mood in some people?
- 16 A. In some people. But I'd say that was not a
- 17 dramatic effect.
- 18 Q. How about euphoria?
- 19 A. Not a big effect.
- 20 Q. Alleviation of discomfort?
- 21 A. In the -- in --
- Yeah, in the fact that it probably avoids
- 23 withdrawal symptoms, that's --
- I can't find it on the page, but -- okay.
- 25 Q. Does nicotine produce a reward or positive-

- 1 reinforcement phenomenon of relief of anxiety in some
- 2 people?
- 3 A. I would say so.
- 4 Q. And does nicotine, through cigarette smoking,
- 5 produce in some people a combination of these reward
- 6 or positive-reinforcement phenomena?
- 7 A. I would say so.
- 8 Q. Does the fact that nicotine through cigarette
- 9 smoking provides these reinforcements lead to
- 10 repeated administration of the drug through further
- 11 cigarette smoking in your view?
- 12 A. I would say it contributes to the continuing of
- 13 cigarette smoking.
- 14 Q. What's the rest of the equation?
- 15 A. The behavioral components of the conditioning,
- 16 that a lot of behaviors that I can think of which
- 17 have no drug effects are similar to those.
- 18 Q. While we're at this point, can you list for me
- 19 the behavioral components of smoking that you'd
- 20 regard as, along with nicotine, being the factors all
- 21 taken together which contribute to continued smoking?
- 22 A. Okay. I would say the manual manipulation of
- 23 the cigarette would be similar to pulling hair,
- 24 biting fingernails; it's kind of a motor activity.
- 25 The conditioning of a behavior that's pleasurable

- 1 would be similar to compulsive snacking or maybe even
- 2 gambling or something like that; behaviors that are
- 3 continued. There are some sensory components to
- 4 cigarette smoking which have to do with the taste,
- 5 which might again have to do with, like -- closest I
- 6 can get would be eating again where you have a
- 7 sensory component to the eating behavior which can be
- 8 compulsive and to a -- to an excess. So those --
- 9 those three would be sensory component, a behavioral
- 10 and a motor manipulation kind of component, and there
- 11 are probably others.
- 12 Q. Does smell have something to do with the
- 13 sensory?
- 14 A. I would say so. It would be part of the sensory
- 15 component.
- 16 Q. And these may overlap, I suppose. But does the
- 17 sensory component also include the tactile that is
- 18 part of the manual manipulation of holding the
- 19 cigarette and so forth?
- 20 A. It's a little bit outside of my area of
- 21 expertise. I would say the tactile is a little bit
- 22 more related to repetitive motion type of things like
- 23 fingernail biting or constantly tapping fingers than
- 24 it is to a sensory component, but there is probably
- 25 some sensory component to manipulating the

- 1 cigarette.
- 2 And we didn't touch on genetic factors and
- 3 environmental cues that have to do with the cigarette
- 4 smoking.
- 5 Q. Are those part of the behavioral components?
- 6 A. I think they're part of the conditioning
- 7 component. The genetic factor, that's not very well
- 8 understood as far as why some people find it very
- 9 difficult to stop smoking and other people don't find
- 10 it difficult to stop smoking, and who begins smoking
- 11 and who doesn't, so there is a big research effort
- 12 trying to find if there is a genetic -- I think
- 13 people would agree that there is a genetic basis, but
- 14 what that is is fairly obscure. But that is a
- 15 component of the smoking behavior as well.
- 16 Q. So as we sit here today, with respect to the
- 17 genetic component, can we do anything more than put a
- 18 question mark next to it?
- 19 A. I think there have been some attempts to try to
- 20 identify certain types of individuals who would be
- 21 smokers or be more apt to have a difficulty giving up
- 22 smoking. Nervous individuals, that is one I can
- 23 think of. Things like that.
- 24 Q. And that's regarded as a genetic component as
- 25 opposed to environmental?

- 1 A. I don't think that's known. But nervousness
- 2 maybe has a genetic component, yeah.
- 3 Q. And under the umbrella of environmental factors,
- 4 what's included there?
- 5 A. What I meant was situational type of things
- 6 where some people smoke with their cup of coffee or
- 7 with their desert or in certain situations, social
- 8 situations. When they're with other friends that
- 9 smoke. There's a -- there's an urge and a craving to
- 10 smoking that I think is satisfied by the smoking
- 11 behavior and not by the nicotine which is, seems to
- 12 me, a very much environmental conditioning type of
- 13 thing. I think these are all things that contribute,
- 14 very pronounced in importance, to cigarette smoking
- 15 apart from just the pharmacological effects of
- 16 nicotine.
- 17 Q. I just want to make sure I've got them all.
- 18 Under behavioral components we have the manual
- 19 manipulation of the cigarette; the behavioral like
- 20 snacking, and that's the compulsive behavior; and
- 21 lastly the sensory component. We have genetic
- 22 components as a factor, and environmental, such
- 23 as --
- 24 A. Kind of situational components.
- 25 Q. -- you do it at parties, you do it with other

- 1 people who smoke, you do it --
- 2 A. The environmental cues that make you want to
- 3 smoke a cigarette in certain situations.
- 4 Q. And then of course nicotine.
- 5 A. And then nicotine.
- 6 Q. Are there any other factors that promote or
- 7 encourage, if you will, cigarette smoking other than
- 8 these?
- 9 A. Well for any individual, that's a hard question
- 10 to answer.
- 11 Q. Across the population.
- 12 A. For a general -- yeah. It's really --
- For example, certainly with teenage smokers,
- 14 peer pressure is going to be very pronounced. If
- 15 they feel like they're grownups, they want to be a
- 16 little bit rebellious. I think those things
- 17 contribute to at least starting smoking. I think
- 18 it's hard to argue with that. There are probably --
- 19 not probably, possibly other pharmacological
- 20 components to tobacco which contribute to cigarette
- 21 smoking.
- 22 Q. Such as what?
- 23 A. Well there's been some indication that there are
- 24 some compounds that are monoamine oxidase inhibitors
- 25 that prevent the breakdown of the dopamine quite as

- 1 rapidly and could reinforce. There are other
- 2 compounds in tobacco that also release dopamine and
- 3 some other neurotransmitters; generally these are
- 4 nicotine-like compounds in smaller concentrations. I
- 5 don't know whether those are going to be major
- 6 constituents that would contribute, but it's a
- 7 possibility. And there is some indication there are
- 8 compounds that may block reuptake of dopamine, but
- 9 again I think it's likely that they don't contribute,
- 10 that the concentrations are not high enough to
- 11 contribute to smoking. But the possibility is there.
- 12 Q. Have you done any work yourself on monoamine
- 13 inhibitors?
- 14 A. Yeah. Dr. Carr was the major investigator on
- 15 studying monoamine inhibitors.
- 16 Q. With you?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Any other factors that affect the decision to
- 19 continue smoking other than the ones we've now
- 20 discussed?
- 21 A. To continue smoking?
- I mean I'm sure, again, there are lots of
- 23 factors. I could probably think of maybe some others
- 24 like --
- 25 Well I mentioned peer pressure, but whether your

- 1 wife or relatives smoke, what degree of negative
- 2 reinforcement you get from your colleagues and things
- 3 like that could contribute. The importance that you
- 4 place on the health effects, the health consequences
- 5 of the smoking compared to the enjoyment that you
- 6 want to get. Your understanding of -- somebody's
- 7 understanding of the statistical correlation between
- 8 smoking and the diseases we talked about may
- 9 influence whether people continue to smoke. If there
- 10 was no knowledge of that effect, they would probably
- 11 be disinclined to stop something they enjoy doing.
- 12 Q. With the exception of the nicotine effects,
- 13 would the rest of these factors really be more in the
- 14 area of psychology or sociology than pharmacology?
- 15 A. Yeah, because that's the study of behavior.
- 16 Q. Right.
- 17 A. And particularly the first few that I gave you
- 18 with conditioning and compulsive behaviors and things
- 19 like that would be the purview of a psychologist.
- 20 Q. So on those subjects, would you yourself defer
- 21 to a psychologist or a psychiatrist to opine on
- 22 those, limiting yourself to the pharmacological
- 23 effects?
- 24 A. To the extent that the psychologist would defer
- 25 to me on the pharmacological effects of nicotine.

- 1 Q. In order for cigarette smoking to become a
- 2 compulsive behavior, does it require more than the
- 3 nicotine effect? Do the other factors, the
- 4 behavioral ones, the environmental cues and so forth
- 5 have to be present, in your view?
- 6 A. Well the definitive study again has not been
- 7 done, so in the absence of that I would say the other
- 8 factors are necessary.
- 9 Q. Your report --
- 10 The reason I ask you this question is your
- 11 report says, "One or a combination of these
- 12 reinforcing effects encourages repeat administration
- 13 of the drug which can lead to compulsive drug use."
- 14 No mention, at least in this statement, of the other
- 15 factors.
- 16 A. Well --
- 17 MR. NIMS: Objection.
- 18 Q. My question is: Can the nicotine effect of
- 19 relieving anxiety, alleviating discomfort, elevation
- 20 of mood, euphoria, whatever, in and of itself lead to
- 21 repeat administration by continued smoking and
- 22 compulsive behavior as a result?
- 23 A. In the absence of any of the other things.
- 24 Q. Yes.
- 25 A. I'm not inclined to think so because I don't see

- 1 in the studies that I've looked at of the effects of
- 2 pure nicotine on subjects its reinforcing value, its
- 3 euphoriant value, the withdrawal symptoms, things
- 4 like that, that it alone is able to lead to a drug
- 5 dependence.
- 6 Q. And --
- 7 A. So I would have to say that it's -- it is in
- 8 large part the other things that we talked about that
- 9 are necessary for the cigarette smoking behavior to
- 10 be continued, and in the absence of those you
- 11 wouldn't get the cigarette smoking just for the
- 12 nicotine effect, if I'm understanding your question
- 13 correctly.
- 14 Q. You are.
- 15 Let me turn the question around. This is the
- 16 last question of the day. In the absence of nicotine
- 17 present in the cigarette, do you believe that the
- 18 other factors that are involved in the decision to
- 19 continue smoking can lead to compulsive behavior?
- 20 A. Again, that is difficult to answer because there
- 21 are no studies where smokers are given the choice of
- 22 only a nicotine cigarette and a non-nicotine
- 23 cigarette, so in all the studies that have been done
- 24 they've had the choice of the nicotine cigarette, so
- 25 nicotine obviously contributes. If all they had

| 1 | available was non-nicotine cigarettes, it is very |
|----|---|
| 2 | likely that many people would find cigarette smoking |
| 3 | unsatisfying and probably many people would stop, but |
| 4 | there may be a large number that would continue to |
| 5 | use all the behavioral cues and continue to do it. I |
| 6 | can't answer the question without the study. |
| 7 | Q. Which hasn't been done. |
| 8 | A. Which hasn't been done. |
| 9 | MR. SILBERFELD: Sounds like a logical |
| 10 | place to stop. |
| 11 | (Deposition recessed at 4:12 o'clock p.m.) |
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| 1 | CERTIFICATE |
|----|---|
| 2 | I, Richard G. Stirewalt, hereby certify |
| 3 | that I am qualified as a verbatim shorthand reporter; |
| 4 | that I took in stenographic shorthand the testimony |
| 5 | of PETER R. ROWELL at the time and place aforesaid; |
| 6 | and that the foregoing transcript consisting of pages |
| 7 | 1 through 253 is a true and correct, full and |
| 8 | complete transcription of said shorthand notes, to |
| 9 | the best of my ability. |
| 10 | Dated at Minneapolis, Minnesota, this 26th |
| 11 | day of August, 1997. |
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| 14 | |
| 15 | RICHARD G. STIREWALT |
| 16 | Registered Professional Reporter |
| 17 | Notary Public |
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| 1 | CERTIFICATE |
|----|---|
| 2 | I, PETER R. ROWELL, the deponent, hereby |
| 3 | certify that I have read the foregoing transcript |
| 4 | consisting of pages 1 through 253, and that said |
| 5 | transcript is a true and correct, full and complete |
| 6 | transcription of my deposition except: |
| 7 | |
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| 10 | |
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| 12 | |
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| 14 | |
| 15 | PETER R. ROWELL |
| 16 | Deponent |
| 17 | |
| 18 | Sworn and subscribed to before me this day |
| 19 | of , 1997. |
| 20 | |
| 21 | |
| 22 | |
| 23 | Notary Public |
| 24 | |
| 25 | My commission expires . |
| | STIREWALT & ASSOCIATES P.O. BOX 18188, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55418 1-800-553-1953 |